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ABSTRACT

This document represents a comprehensive annotated reference to many sources of data on four racial and ethnic minority groups, namely: blacks, persons of Spanish ancestry, minority races other than Negro (American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Eskimos, and Aleuts), and ethnic groups other than persons of Spanish ancestry. The directory identifies and describes a large and diverse number of recent demographic, social, and economic data sources published by a number of federal agencies, such as the Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Surveys, and supplementary reports. Included in the appendix are data locator tables which are said to facilitate the location of minority group data from the 1970 census and recent current population surveys. (Author/AM)

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Directory of Data Sources on Racial and Ethnic Minorities

U.S. Department of Labor
John T. Dunlop, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
1975

Bulletin 1879

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Preface

This BLS bulletin provides users of statistics on racial and ethnic minority groups with a comprehensive annotated reference to many sources of data on minority groups published by the Federal Government.

The directory identifies and describes a large and diverse number of recent demographic, social, and economic data sources published by a number of Federal agencies, and directs users to appropriate sources, consistent with their needs. A special feature of this publication is the inclusion of data locater tables in the Appendixes, which facilitate the location of minority group data from the 1970 census, and recent Current Population Surveys.

This directory was prepared by Earl F. Mellor, under the direction of Harvey R. Hamel, in the Division of Labor Force Studies, Robert L. Stein, Chief.

Appreciation is expressed to personnel of several government agencies, especially the U.S. Bureau of the Census, for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

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General Introduction

This directory was planned and developed in response to a large number of inquiries regularly directed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by minority data users of all types. These include private and government officials and analysts, manpower planners, academicians, persons involved in administering affirmative action and other minority employment programs, and other persons. These requests typically relate to a wide range of subject matter, geographic location and detail. The information on minority data sources in this directory is directed to the needs expressed by many of these data users.

Data sources covered in this directory include recent Federal Government publications presenting the social and economic characteristics of minority groups for the Nation and selected areas based primarily on household surveys. These include reports from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and from monthly Current Population Surveys. In addition, there are references to program and establishment reports, including regular reports prepared by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and selected publications prepared by other Federal agencies. Data source listings include publications available to the Division of Labor Force Studies as of September 30, 1974.

Federal Government sources of minority group statistics not covered in this directory include vital and health statistics provided by the National Center for Health Statistics in HEW; arrest and prison population statistics collected by the Department of Justice; school desegregation data compiled by the Office for Civil Rights in HEW; and armed forces statistics collected in the Department of Defense. In addition there are numerous federally funded studies pertaining to limited areas of the Nation (or areas as small as portions of a single city).

There are four major sections to this directory of data source publication—blacks, persons of Spanish ancestry, other races, and other ethnic groups. The first section contains listings of statistics on blacks as well as persons classified as "Negro and other races." This latter classification refers to blacks and all other nonwhite races combined. As blacks comprise about 90 percent of "Negro and other races," data included in this latter category generally reflect the social and economic conditions of black Americans.

The second section contains information on persons of Spanish ancestry. This minority population is comprised of several ethnic groups and may be of any race, however most are white. There are several indicators of Spanish ancestry used in the presentation of Spanish American data. (see page 35.)

The third section is concerned with minority races other than Negro. Data have been published for American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Data published as "other races" (combing all races other than white or Negro), are not cited here, as "other races" data do not accurately depict the social and economic characteristics of any one other race.

The fourth section cites sources of data for ethnic groups other than persons of Spanish ancestry. These other ethnic groups may be of any race—most are white—and there is more than one indicator of ethnicity used in the presentation of ethnic group data (see page 58.)

Introduction of Statistical Data Sources

Census of Population and Housing: 1970

Census of Population: 1970, reports

The Census of Population: 1970 (PC) reports focus on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of persons and families, while *Census of Housing: 1970* (HC) publications focus on the characteristics of housing units and households. The joint population-housing reports that arise from this census present material for both areas of interest. The subject boundaries are not absolute. Some of the PC reports contain selected housing and household data and many HC reports include characteristic data for persons and families as well as for housing units and households.

Each of the three broad groupings is divided into 2 to 7 "volumes" or "series" of publications. Each volume (or series), some sub-divided into "chapters," contains as few as one, or as many as 278 individual published reports.

The Census of Population: 1970 published material is divided into two volumes—*Characteristics of the Population* (volume I) and *Subject Reports* (volume II). Volume I consists of 58 "parts"—number 1 or the "United States Summary," numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia[1] in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each "part" is a separate hardcover book(s) containing from 230 to as many as 3,075 pages of statistical data and about 70 pages of introductory material definitions and explanations of terms, facsimiles of questionnaries, and discussions of data collection and accuracy. A "part" contains four chapters designated as "A" ("Number of Inhabitants"), "B" ("General Population Characteristics"), "C" ("General Social and Economic Characteristics"), "D" ("Detailed Characteristics"). [2]Each chapter (for each "part") was first issued as an individual paperbound report in four series designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D, respectively.[3]

The emphasis of Volume I is statistics for States; standard metropolitan statistical areas; urbanized areas; cities, towns, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and counties. Part 1, "United States Summary", also presents data for the Nation, and its four regions and nine divisions.

Volume II is almost exclusively devoted to providing detailed statistical data on a nationwide basis with considerable cross-classification of characteristic items—with occasional data on regions, State, areas, and places. The reports in this volume concentrate on particular subjects; hence the title—*Subject Reports*. Thirty-nine reports covering 10 subject areas have been released. Subject areas covered are: ethnic and racial groups (seven reports), migration (five), fertility (one), marriage and living arrangements (five), education (three), employment (five, occupation and industry (six), income (three), low-income (two), and areas (two). The 39 reports contain a total of nearly 15,000 pages of statistical tables. Additional *Subject Reports* may be scheduled for future publication.

The seven *Subject Reports* on ethnic and racial groups should be of special interest to the user of this Directory, particularly six which have tables of almost identical format, thus allowing direct comparison of social and economic characteristics among the minority groups. The six reports are:

PC(2)-1B "Negro Population"
PC(2)-1C "Persons of Spanish Origin"
PC(2)-1D "Persons of Spanish Surname"
PC(2)-1E "Puerto Ricans in the United States"

[1]All references in this directory to "51 States" refer to the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2]Parts 54-58 are bound together in one book. Each of these 5 parts contains only 2 chapters, A and B.

[3]The hardbound volume I, reports, have several distinct advantages over the paperbound reports: (1) durability, (2) centralized detailed data locater tables inside the front and back covers of each part, (3) corrections of typographical errors found in the paperbound edition, and (4) retabulation of rural nonfarm and rural-farm data, all of which were erroneous in the PC(1)-C paperbound reports.

PC(2)-1F "American Indians"
PC(2)-1G "Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States"

Report PC(2)-1A, National Origin and Language, is the principal source of information for ethnic groups other than persons of Spanish ancestry; however its tables provide only limited format comparability to the minority group data presented in reports PC(2)-1B through 1G.

Census of Housing: 1970, reports

The 1970 Census of Housing consists of seven volumes—*Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties; Metropolitan Housing Characteristics; Block Statistics; Components of Inventory Change; Residential Finance; Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing;* and *Subject Reports.*

Volume I *(Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties)* consists of 58 "parts"—Number 1 for the United States Summary, numbers 2 through 53 for the fifty States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, followed by Puerto Rico and the outlying territories. Each part is a separate hardcover book, except numbers 54 through 58 which are combined under one cover. Each part contains two chapters designated as "A" ("General Housing Characteristics"), and "B" ("Detailed Housing Characteristics"), except numbers 54 through 58, which contain only one chapter. Each chapter was originally issued as individual paperbound reports in two series designated as HC(1)-A and B.

The emphasis in Volume I is on statistics for States; SMSA's, urbanized areas; cities, towns, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more; and counties. Part 1, "United States Summary," however, presents data for the Nation, its four regions, and nine geographic divisions.

The volume II, reports *(Metropolitan Housing Characteristics)* cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and with cross-classification. Volume II consists of 248 paperbound books—Number 1 is a national summary; number 2 through 244 are separate reports for each SMSA recognized for the 1970 census, in alphabetical order; and numbers 245-248 cover SMSA's in Puerto Rico.

Each report presents data for the SMSA, its central city, and all places of 50,000 inhabitants or more. The summary report presents housing statistics of the Nation according to metropolitan or non-metropolitan residence as well as for central city or suburban residence within SMSA's.

The third volume (*Block Statistics*) presents selected characteristics for individual blocks within each urbanized area. The 278 publications in this series include reports for 236 urbanized areas (in many cases block data are presented for adjacent territory), and 42 State reports covering the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.

Volume IV (*Components of Inventory Change*) is a series of 16 paperbound reports-one for each of 15 major SMSA's and a United States summary report presenting national and regional data. This volume contains data on the disposition of the 1960 housing inventory and the source of the 1970 inventory. In addition, there are cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics for units which have not changed, as well as characteristics of the present and previous residence of recent movers. The statistics presented in this report are based on information for a sample of housing units enumerated in the separate Components of Inventory Change Survey conducted in December 1970.

Volume V (*Residential Finance*) is a single hardcover report with national and regional data regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Data are from a separate survey conducted in 1971.

Volume VI, *Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing*, consists of a single paperbound report representing estimates of substandard housing for the Nation, States, SMSA's, cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, and metropolitan centers. These data are the sum of the counts of housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities and estimates of dilapidated units with complete plumbing facilities. The counts are from the housing census itself, while the estimates are synthetically derived from the data in volume IV.

Volume VII is a series of nine *Subject Reports* devoted to furnishing statistical data for the United States as a whole—with frequent data on regions and occasional data on States, areas, and places. The reports in this volume concentrate on particular subjects and are analogous to the PC(2) series of reports from the population census. The nine reports cover cross-classification of such topics as household composition, the housing of senior citizens, space utilization, structural characteristics, housing of recent (1965–70) mover households, mobile homes, geographic aspects of housing, cooperative and condominium housing; and the

housing of selected minority races.

Joint population-housing reports

There are three series of joint population-housing reports from the 1970 census designated as PHC(1), PHC(2), and PHC(3). Series PHC(1), *Census Tracts*, consists of 241 reports—one for each of the 241 standard metropolitan statistical areas which were tracted. These reports contain data on 32,169 census tracts in SMSA's as well as a total of 604 tracts lying outside and adjacent to SMSA's. Census tracts are small areas into which cities and adjacent areas have been divided for statistical purposes. They are generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The average tract has about 4,000 residents, although some tracts may have 10,000 or more residents. The individual PHC(1) reports vary in size with coverage from as few as 13 to as many as 2,896 census tracts.

Series PHC(2), *General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970*, consists of 52 reports—one for each State, the District of Columbia, and a United States summary. This series was the first set of final reports to have been completed in the publication program of the 1970 Census. The statistics presented in these publications, however, were drawn largely from advance reports and generally reappear in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A final report series. The PHC(3) series, *Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas*, consists of 76 reports from the Census Employment Surveys taken during the period from August 1970 to March 1971 in 60 areas of 51 cities and in eight rural areas. One report was issued for each area. For cities having two or more areas, summary reports were issued as well. A total of 11 reports cover the low-income areas of New York City. In addition a United States Summary report contains data for the 60 urban areas combined.[4]

All reports from the 1970 census are based on sample data with the exception of the PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, HC(3), and PHC(2) series and a portion of the PHC(1) Series, which contain 100 percent data. Sampling rates were either 5, 15, or 20 percent except for the separate surveys providing data for the HC(4), HC(5), HC(6), and PHC(3) series of reports.

Since most reported estimates are based on the 5, 15, or 20 percent samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete (100 percent) census were taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers, i.e., they are subject to sampling variability. The standard error is primarily a measure of this sampling variability. Each report based on sample data contains tables of such standard errors of estimates as well as instructions for and examples of their use. In general, the smaller the number of persons (or housing units) with a given characteristic; the smaller the base population of a number, percentage, or median; the smaller the difference between two numbers; or the greater the cross-classification, the greater is the need to refer to the standard error tables to determine potential sampling error.

Current Population Survey (CPS)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the source of large portions of data published in three major series of publications—*Current Population Reports*, *Employment and Earnings*, and *Special Labor Force Reports*.

Current Population Reports (CPR) issued regularly by the Bureau of the Census, consist of 8 subseries of publications—Series P-20, Population Characteristics; P-23, Special Studies; P-25, Population Estimates and Projections; P-26, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates; P-27, Farm Population; P-28 Special Censuses; P-60, Consumer Income; and P-65 Consumer Buying Indicators.

Employment and Earnings, issued monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains numerous statistical tables of household data collected in the CPS. Some of these data are also published by BLS in the *Monthly Labor Review*.

In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a series of reports entitled *Special Labor Force Reports*. These are occasional reprints of selected articles from the *Monthly Labor Review* and are usually appended with detailed statistical tables containing CPS data.

The survey itself consists of a sample of approximately 47,000 occupied households eligible for interview each month, located in 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in

[4]Detailed information on the coverage and usage of the PHC(3) series of reports can be found in *Census Employment Survey User's Guide*, BLS Report 420, which can be obtained free of charge by writing the Office of Information, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212.

each of the States and the District of Columbia. Of these, about 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

The 45,000 interviews represent a sampling rate of about one-in-fourteen hundred households.

Each month, this survey contains questions on labor force and employment items which are tabulated for publication by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in *Employment and Earnings*. In addition, supplemental questions relating to other social and economic characteristics of the work force or of particular subgroups therein are included in specific months' surveys. Examples found in such CPS supplements are questions on income, marital status, educational attainment and work experience in the March survey; usual weekly earnings in the May survey; and school enrollment in October. These supplemental surveys provide the basis of most BLS *Special Labor Force Reports* and the P-20, P-23, and P-60, Series of the *Current Population Reports*.

The relatively small CPS sample size results in a greater degree of sampling variability than is the case with the decennial census. This is particularly true for minority group statistics. Thus, published CPS data on minority groups should always be checked for statistical reliability (most reports contain special tables for this purpose) before conclusions are drawn regarding differences among population groups or time periods. (See p. 4.)

The Current Population Survey vs. the Decennial Census: Advantages and Disadvantages

Each of the two main sources of minority group data—the Current Population Survey and the decennial census—have distinct advantages and disadvantages in terms of the amount and availability of published detail and overall usefulness in meeting data needs.

The CPS strongest point is the fact that it produces current economic statistics on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, and annual averages), some of the most useful of which are published just a few short weeks after data collection. This provides users with a myriad of up-to-date historical labor force series, many of which are published separately for blacks and whites. CPS statistics on the black population are generally available from 1954 to the present time. Regular data for persons of Spanish origin, except for those selected *Current Population Reports and Special Labor Force Reports* mentioned elsewhere in this directory, became available on a quarterly basis beginning April 1974. On the other hand, although decennial census data include a vastly greater amount of statistical detail on blacks; persons of Spanish ancestry, other races, and other ethnic origin groups, this wide coverage comes at the expense of factors found desirable in the CPS. Decennial census data are available only at 10 year intervals, and there is a much longer time period between enumeration and publication. For example, some of the more detailed 1970 census tabulations at the national level (e.g. most of the *Subject Reports)* were not available until 1973. Moreover, during any 10-year period, the economic and social conditions of any area's population often change significantly, making decennial census data less useful as the decade progresses.

Other advantages of the CPS include the method of data collection. CPS data are collected by highly trained regular employees of the Census Bureau, knowledgeable about survey methods and techniques, under very rigid specifications and tight control. Decennial census data, on the other hand, were, for the most part, collected thru self-enumeration of respondents, which is generally viewed as a less reliable survey technique. In addition, the vast size of the decennial effort necessitated the hiring of a large number of temporary enumerators and support staff members. This resulted in a much less screened, less trained, and less experienced staff than those working in the CPS program.

In addition to the advantages of decennial census data already cited, another is the fact that the 1970 census was based on larger (and thus more statistically reliable) samples. Most of the census was based on 5, 15, and 20 percent samples, while some demographic and housing data were based on 100 percent enumerations. Generally, the 1970 census sample was large enough to permit publication of considerable subject matter detail as well as to provide data at the State, area, city, and census tract levels. Some 100 percent items are even published at the city block level. The CPS, on the other hand, provides only very limited area detail (10 States, 20 SMSA's, and the central cities of 14 SMSA's) annually since 1967, due to its relatively small sample size with attendent large standard errors of estimate. Thus very limited CPS area detail is available for minority group members.

Other Data Sources

The listings in this directory also include a number of data sources other than the 1970 census and recent CPS publications. These consist of annual reports on private industry employment, and biannual reports on Federal Government employment prepared by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Civil Service Commission, respectively; selected reports from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—the Office for Civil Rights, the Social Security Administration, and the National Center for Social Statistics; and Bureau of the Census publications from the 1969 Census of Agriculture and from a survey of minority business firms taken in 1969. In addition, entries are provided for the annually issued *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, and for the *County and City Data Book*; both are also Census Bureau publications.

Section I. Black Americans

Introduction

This section contains sources of statistical data on Black Americans. It should be noted that the concept of race as used in these data sources, does not denote clear-cut scientific definitions of biological stock. Rather it reflects self-identification by respondents or a determination of race by an interviewer.

In some cases, persons who indicated race as being other than Negro or black are included in black population statistics. In the 1970 census, which relied heavily upon mail-back questionnaires, persons who had furnished such responses as African, colored, Creole (in Louisiana only), Dominican, Ethiopian, Haitian, Jamaican, mulatto, nonwhite, Trinidadian, or West Indian, among others, were counted as blacks. Persons other than Negroes or blacks are also included in the "Negro and other races" classification of the Current Population Survey. This classification (formerly "nonwhite") includes Negroes and all other "nonwhite" races, including American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, etc. However, since blacks comprise about 90 percent of the "Negro and other races" population, social and economic characteristics presented for this racial category generally reflect the conditions of blacks.

There are numerous sources of statistical information on blacks. Almost all of the reports from the 1970 decennial census, the P-20, P-23, and P-60, series of *Current Population Reports*; *Special Labor Force Reports*; and *Employment and Earnings*, among others, contain tabulations for Negro and other races. Other statistical series occasionally present information on blacks, such as the P-25, P-27, and P-28, series of Current Population Reports, and various BLS reports and bulletins.

For the user who wants convenient data sources covering a wide range of social and economic characteristics of black Americans at the national level without a large amount of cross-classification of subject items, there are four reports which fulfill these requirements. These are the latest of the *Current Population Reports* on the "Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States" (Series P-23, No. 48); two reports from the 1970 Census of Population—General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary" (Report PC(1)-C1), and "Negro Population" (*Subject Report*, PC(2)-1B); and BLS Bulletin 1699, *Black Americans: A Chartbook*.

One who wants detailed data on blacks at the national or regional level should find useful the *Census of Population: 1970* "Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary" (PC(1)-D1) and many of the *Subject Reports* (Series PC (2)). In addition, some of the United States summary reports from the *Census of Housing: 1970* (HC (1)-A1, HC (1)-B1, HC(2)-1) and *Census of Housing: 1970. Subject Reports* (Series HC(7), Reports 1-8) contain selected population characteristics. Many of the Series P-20 and P-60 *Current Population Reports* and BLS *Special Labor Force Reports* also contain considerable detail at the national level.

Among the best sources for data at the State level and below are the individual 1970 census State reports of the PC(1) and HC(1) series; occasional *Subject Reports*, particularly those on migration (PC(2)-2A, B, C, D), and the report on group quarters (PC(2)-4E); and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's minority employment reports.

Information on blacks for areas and places is located primarily in the State reports indicated above, the HC(2), *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics Reports*, the PHC(1), *Census Tracts* series, and the Census Employment Survey reports, Series PHC(3). Some of the population *Subject Reports*, particularly Nos. 4E, 9B, and 10B, have data at lower than the State level.

Most of these publications also contain comparable data for the total population and often for persons of Spanish ancestry. In many cases there are also comparable data for whites. Exceptions are reports from the 1970 Census of Housing (HC(1)-HC(7)), the *Census Tracts* reports (PHC(1)), and a number of the *Census of Population: 1970, Subject Reports* (Series PC(2)), which have little or no data on whites.

It should be kept in mind that except for areas

which include large concentrations of minority groups (some States and SMSA's, many large cities, and numerous inner city census tracts), the social and economic characteristics of the total population obtained from the 1970 census and the CPS generally reflect those of whites, making comparisons by race possible even when published data specifically for whites are not available. This is also true of the Census of Agriculture data.

Black data sources published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare generally contain comparable tabulations for the total population and often for persons of Spanish ancestry.

Reports from the Census of Population and Housing: 1970

Census of Population: 1970, reports

The Census of Population is divided into two volumes—*Characteristics of the Population* (PC(1)) and *Subject Reports* (PC(2)). As mentioned in the general introduction, Volume I of the *Census of Population: 1970* contains four chapters. Chapter "A" ("Number of Inhabitants") has no data on blacks. Chapter "B" ("General Population Characteristics") contains a substantial amount of statistics for blacks in the U.S. Summary and the individual State reports, Numbers 1-52, as well as the report on the Virgin Islands, Number 55. Data by race were not collected for Puerto Rico, and outlying areas other than the Virgin Islands. All chapters, "C" and "D" reports, other than those for Puerto Rico, contain substantial black data, in almost all tables.

Most of the data in these reports are presented so as to be comparable to those for the total population, as well as to data for the white population, in instances where white data are presented.

Volume II consists of the 39 currently available *Subject reports*—all but three containing data on the black population (those three are concerned exclusively with other minority groups). One report, "Negro Population" (PC(2)-1B) is devoted exclusively to the social, economic, and housing characteristics of blacks, while many others devote up to 50 percent of their content to the characteristics of blacks. In fact, volume II has about as much space allocated to statistics for blacks as to those for all other individual races and ethnic groups combined.

Volume I (Series PC(1)), *Characteristics of the Population*

Series PC(1)-B, "General Population Characteristics". The "General Population Characteristics" reports are based on a 100-percent count from the 1970 census. These publications present data on age, sex, marital status, and relationship to head of household. Information for the black population is given for each SMSA, urbanized area, central city, county, county subdivision, and place of 1,000 inhabitants or more inhabitants. A United States summary report contains statistics for the Nation and its regions as well as summary information on States, areas, and larger cities.

As in many of the 1970 census publications, the degree of detail is directly related to the size of the area covered. Statistics for the Nation and State are presented with the greatest detail. For example, the age distribution tables in the PC(1)-B reports has 89 separate age breaks for the States' and Nation's black population. For SMSA's, counties, and places of 10,000 inhabitants or more, however, the age distribution for the black population contains 37 items. For places of less than 10,000 inhabitants there are no age distributions by race.

Series PC(1)-C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics". The "General Social and Economic Characteristics" reports present sample data covering a wide range of subjects. Among the social characteristics covered for the black population are age; country of birth or parentage; mother tongue; year moved into present house, and residence in 1965; school enrollment, years of school completed, and vocational training; veteran status; family composition; and fertility. Economic characteristics include labor force and employment status; disability; weeks worked in 1969; work activity 5 years ago; place of work and means of transportation to work; occupation, industry, and class of worker; earnings and income; and poverty status.

Information on these subjects is presented in 51 State reports with data for the States, SMSA's, urbanized areas, central cities, and all places of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Similar data with substantially less detail are given for those places of 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants and counties containing 400 blacks or more. A United States summary report contains comparable data for the Nation and its regions.

Series PC(1)-D, "Detailed Characteristics". This series of reports presents data on the same subject areas at the PC(1)-C General Social and Economic Characteristics, but in greater detail and with considerable cross-classification for the States and larger SMSA's. For example, the school enrollment data for blacks at the State level in the PC(1)-C reports include only nine age categories and five grade-in-school breaks, by sex and type of residence. However, in the "Detailed Characteristics" reports, the statewide school enrollment tables have each year of age cross-classified with each grade in which enrolled, by sex, and type of residence. Each of these reports contains a total of eight tables on nativity, mother tongue, citizenship and migration; five on education; 12 on marital status, household characteristics, and fertility; 6 on labor force and employment status; 20 on occupation and industry; and 25 on income, earnings, and poverty, in addition to those covering other subject areas.

The geographic detail, however, is more limited than is the case with the PC(1)-C reports. The PC(1)-D reports generally present information on the State and SMSA's of 250,000 inhabitants or more (a few exceptions cover SMSA's and cities with 100,000 or more); while the PC(1)-C series of reports present general data for all SMSA's, all counties, and all cities as small as 2,500 inhabitants.

Virtually all tables contain data for the black population on a statewide basis; but only those metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more with at least 25,000 blacks (with a few exceptions) have data covering the black population. A United States summary report presents comparable data for the Nation and its four geographic regions.

Volume II (Series PC(2)), *Subject Reports*

Report PC(2)-1A, "National Origin and Language". This report includes five tables with statistics on the black population. Table 1 has counts for blacks according to age, sex, and nativity (total, native of native parentage, native of foreign or mixed parentage, foreign born). Four other tables present social and economic characteristics for black Americans of indigenous parentage, (about 98 percent of all blacks), for the United States and its four regions, in format comparable to other data in this publication on white Americans of indigenous parentage, and persons of Spanish language, all persons of foreign or mixed parentage, the foreign born, and the first and second generation population of all races from 24 separate countries or areas.

These characteristics, presented for broad age groups and by sex, include relationship to head of household, marital status, fertility, residence in 1965, years of school completed, mother tongue, labor force participation and employment status, occupation, class of worker, income of families and unrelated individuals, and poverty status.

Report PC(2)-1B, "Negro Population". This *Subject Report* presents general social, economic, and housing characteristics of the black population for the United States, regions, and the 21 States having 250,000 blacks or more, the 34 standard metropolitan statistical areas with 100,000 blacks or more, and the 48 cities having 50,000 blacks or more. Many of the data herein have previously been included in the PC(1)-B ("General Population Characteristics"), PC(1)-C ("General Social and Economic Characteristics"), PC(1)-D ("Detailed Characteristics"), and HC(1)-A ("General Housing Characteristics") series of reports. "Negro Population," however, is particularly useful in three ways—(1) as a convenient one-volume source of data which otherwise might require the user to consult numerous publications; (2) with many tables comparable in subject matter and format to those in the *Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports* devoted to blacks and other races; and (3) with comparability to other *Census of Population: 1970, Subject Reports* on other minority races and ethnic groups (PC(2)-1C through 1G).

Among the social characteristics covered are household relationship, marital status, fertility, presence and number of children, family size, place of birth and residence in 1965, school enrollment, and the educational attainment of persons and family heads. Economic characteristics include labor force status, and employment status of persons and wives of family heads; occupation of employed persons and family heads; industry of employed persons; weeks worked by persons and family heads; hours worked by family heads; number of earners in families; income of persons and families; type of income of families; and the incidence of poverty for persons and families. Ten housing characteristics also are presented: Tenure, number of rooms, number of persons, persons per room, number of units in structure, year structure built, selected equipment, automobile availability, value of owner-occupied units, and amount of rent paid.

Reports PC(2)-1C and 1E, "Persons of

Spanish Origin" and "Puerto Ricans in the United States". Two tables in "Persons of Spanish Origin" include counts of black persons of Spanish origin for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States; and counts at the national level according to nativity status, and type of Spanish origin.

Counts of black persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage (covering the same areas as those in "Persons of Spanish Origin") are published in one table of Puerto Ricans in the United States."

Report PC(2)-2A, "State of Birth". Data on black migration according to the region, division, and State of birth and of 1970 residence are presented in this report. Seven of the 14 tables present tabulations by age and sex in varying degrees of detail—the greatest detail being in two tables which cross-tabulate sex and age of the population of each State by division of birth; and sex and age of the population born in each State by division of residence in 1970. Also included are data for blacks living in large SMSA's according to each of the nine geographic divisions of birth.

Series (PC(2)-2B, "Mobility for States and the Nation". This report contains detailed cross-tabulations dealing with the 1965–70 mobility of the population. Data for blacks include mobility status, and type of mobility (house, county, State, abroad) by a number of population variables. The latter include single years of age, sex, marital status, household relationship, educational attainment, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, presence and number of children, earnings, income, and the labor force participation and earnings of wives. Selected housing characteristics also are presented.

Statistics also are provided for blacks according to region of birth. Included are such characteristics as age and sex, marital status, type of family, presence and number of children, fertility, school enrollment status and relative progress in school, educational attainment, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, income, and region of parents' birth.

Report PC(2)-2C, "Mobility for Metropolitan Areas". Mobility for Metropolitan Areas presents statistics on the movement of persons 5 years old and over to, from, and within the standard metropolitan statistical areas during the 5-year period 1965 to 1970. Five tables show such characteristics of black movers as age and sex, educational attainment, employment status and occupation, family income, and fertility. These five tables distinguish among five-size classes of SMSA's and between central cities and suburban areas. Two additional tables provide similar migration for black non-metropolitan residents.

Statistics for 65 individual SMSA's (having 500,000 inhabitants or more) are furnished in two other tables; and a final group of tables contain mobility information on the black residents of each of six major cities.

Report PC(2)-2D, "Lifetime and Recent Migration". This publication presents statistics on birthplace, residence in 1965, and residence in 1970 for persons 5 years old and over. Six tables are at the national level—four of them indicating migration status of the native and foreign born black populations by age and sex, according to educational attainment, occupation, family income, and type of family. The other national level tables present migration status of women by number of children ever born and the migration status of children 8–17 by their school enrollment status, relative progress in school, and their father's educational attainment. Four additional tables present migration information by census division and State.

Report PC(2)-2E, "Migration Between State Economic Areas". This report presents statistics on the movement of persons 5 years old and over between State economic areas (SEA)[5] during the period 1965 to 1970. Information on the migration of blacks is presented in two of its five tables. One of these shows the number of inmigrants and outmigrants according to age and sex for each SEA having a black population of 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1970. The other shows the number of inmigrants 5 year old and over to each of these SEA according to State of residence in 1965 and according to whether 1965 residence was in a metropolitan or nonmetropolitan SEA.

Report PC(2)-3A, "Women by Number of Children Ever Born". This report includes a large number of detailed cross-tabulations of black women by number of children ever born according to a broad group of social and economic factors. These include

[5]State economic areas are subdivisions of States, consisting of single counties or groups of counties that have similar social and economic characteristics. The United States is divided into 510 such areas.

age; type of residence; race of husband according to race of wife; region of birth, 1965 residence, and 1970 residence; 1965–70 interregional migration; marital status, marital history, and household relationship; and educational attainment. Also included are labor force participation, employment status, and presence of work disability; occupation; income of persons and families; and selected housing characteristics. Some information is presented by characteristics of husbands. Coverage is for the United States and frequently for regions.

Separate tables provide fertility data for black women living in low-income neighborhoods of 26 large cities and those living in group quarters. Supplementary data on children ever born to single women are also provided.

Report PC(2)-4A, "Family Composition". This report presents detailed statistics on the composition of families, for the United States and regions, by urban and rural residence, cross-classified by various social and economic characteristics.

Among the aspects of black family composition presented in this publication are size of household, size of family, type of family, presence and number of own and related children by age, ages of oldest and youngest children, presence of adult family members, presence of parents and grandchildren of the family head, presence and characteristics of subfamilies, number and type of nonrelatives of the head sharing the housing unit, and presence of nonworking adult women in families with young children.

Some of the social characteristics by which black families are described in this report include age and sex of head, marital status of head, marital history of head and wife, age at first marriage, year of first marriage, the education of family members, and residence in 1965. Economic characteristics include employment status and hours worked by family head and wife, occupation of head, weeks worked in 1969 and earnings of wife, and income of head and family in 1969.

Report PC(2)-4B, "Persons by Family Characteristics". "Persons by Family Characteristics" contains a considerable amount of detailed statistics on persons according to household status, family status, and martial status. All of its 15 tables include data on black Americans for the United States, and most of these present statistics separately for persons living in urbanized areas. A portion of the data also is tabulated by region.

Characteristics covered in this report include age and sex; presence of parents, children, and other relatives; marital history; type and size of family; educational attainment; occupation; income of persons and families, and income of the chief income recipient. A separate table provides some data on unrelated persons sharing living quarters and a portion of another table presents data on persons in group quarters.

Report PC(2)-4C, "Marital Status". Marital Status presents considerable information on blacks at the national level as well as some separate data on those in the South and those living in urbanized areas. In its 17 tables are detailed statistics on the marital status of the black population 14 years old and over by various marital history items, education, occupation, and income in 1969. Data are shown also for married couples cross-classified by age, race, nativity and parentage, education, and income of both husband and wife. There are also statistical data on intermarriage which cross-tabulate race and Spanish origin of wives by race and Spanish origin of husbands.

Report PC(2)-4D, "Age at First Marriage". This report presents detailed marital history statistics for persons 14 to 79 years old according to age at first marriage. All data are presented by sex and age at the time of the 1970 census. All tables contain data for the United States, and most have tabulations for urbanized areas. In addition, several tables present data by region and type of residence, with one including data by State.

Fifteen of this report's 22 tables have tabulations for black Americans. Among the characteristics of blacks cross-tabulated with age at first marriage are: year of first marriage, present marital status, how first marriage ended if it did, number of times married, educational attainment, occupation, income, and earnings. Other tables present statistics for subfamilies, marriage rates, and number of single persons.

Report PC(2)-4E, "Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters". This report includes information on blacks who are inmates of institutions and on the noninstitutional population living in other group quarters. For inmates, statistics at the national level are presented on age, sex, type of residence, marital status, marital history, region of birth and residence, school enrollment, educational attainment, vocational training, previous occupation, type of control of institution, and year moved into institu-

tion. These data are presented separately for inmates in each of eight types of institution.

In addition, there are some data for States, for large SMSA's, and for selected counties about blacks in institutions, and a limited amount of national level data for blacks in noninstitutional group quarters.

Report PC(2)-5A, "School Enrollment". This publication presents national and regional data on school enrollment status, year of school in which enrolled, and relative progress in school by age and sex of blacks in 14 of its 17 detailed tables. Enrollment statistics are tabulated according to such characteristics as type of residence, region of birth, education of father and mother, occupation of parents, family income, migration status of parents, marital status, labor force status, and number of brothers and sisters, among others.

Two of the tables present statistics on characteristics of those enrolled in college, including data on living arrangements, and veteran status. Five tables are devoted to information pertaining to persons, age 16 to 24, not enrolled in school. Most of the tables in this report also present information for blacks living in central cities of urbanized areas, urban fringe, and rural areas.

Report PC(2)-5B, "Educational Attainment". The educational attainment of the black population according to age, sex, and type of residence is cross-tabulated with several other characteristics in this *Subject Report*. Among the social and economic characteristics covered are region of birth and region of residence, marital status, presence of young children, labor force and employment status, occupation, and income.

Report PC(2)-5C, "Vocational Training". This report presents detailed statistics on a nationwide basis according to field of vocational training. Published tables include data for blacks, by sex and often by age, according to educational attainment, labor force and employment status, occupation, industry, and earnings. Comparable data are shown in each table for persons who have never completed a vocational training program.

Report PC(2)-6A, "Employment Status and Work Experience". This report contains material on labor force and employment status (number and percent in labor force, civilian labor force, employed and unemployed) as of the week preceding the taking of the census and on weeks worked in 1969. Data on the labor force participation and employment status of black Americans are presented by sex, age, type of residence, marital status, household relationship, school enrollment, educational attainment, residence in 1965, hours worked, and presence of own children. Data are provided for families according to number of family members in labor force, earnings of head, size and type of family, and type of residence. There are several additional tables presenting information on the labor force status and employment status of black women, including number and age of own children, children ever born, marital status, age, type of residence, and earnings of husband.

Tables on weeks worked in 1969 provide data on blacks according to many of the same characteristics listed above. Many of the tables in this publication provide considerable cross-classification and a few contain selected data from previous censuses.

Report PC(2)-6B, "Persons Not Employed". Data on the characteristics of black persons not employed (persons either not in the labor force or those in the labor force but not employed) are provided in most tables according to age, sex, and year last worked. Subjects covered include type of residence, household relationship, marital status, presence and age of children, school enrollment and educational attainment, labor force participation and employment status, occupation, activity in 1965, income other than earnings, and low-income status. Statistics are provided at the national level only.

Report PC(2)-6C, " Persons with Work Disability". Characteristics of persons 18 to 64 years old according to presence and length of work disability are presented in the *Subject Report*. All but two of its 13 tables include data on blacks with work disability according to age, sex, type of residence, marital status, type of family, household relationship, related children under age 18, educational attainment, vocational training, labor force and employment status, occupation, work experience, earnings, and source and amount of income. Many of the tables in this report permit direct comparison of characteristics of those with no, partial, or total work disability.

Report PC(2)-6D, "Journey to Work". This is the largest of the PC(2) *Subject Reports*, containing more than 1,100 pages of statistical tables. The report presents data for workers 16 years of age and over, classified by place of residence and place of work for large SMSA's and their constituent parts.

Social and economic characteristic data are presented only for the total population; however place of residence cross-classified by place of work tabulations are provided for black workers. These counts are available for black workers living or working in each of the 124 SMSA's with 250,000 inhabitants or more in 1970.

Report PC(2)-6E, "Veterans". This *Subject Report* contains information on the characteristics of civilian male veterans, by age and period of service (e.g., World War II, Vietnam era, etc.). Statistics covering black veterans include data on living arrangements, household and family characteristics, marital status, years of school completed, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, weeks worked, class of worker, income and earnings, geographic mobility, and selected housing characteristics.

Report PC(2)-7A,"Occupational Characteristics". "Occupational Characteristics" provides statistics for blacks according to detailed occupation (up to 441 separate occupational categories). For the experienced labor force, occupation is cross-tabulated by age and sex, residence in 1965, type of residence, marital status, school enrollment, educational attainment, weeks worked in 1969, hours worked in the week preceding the taking of the census, earnings, family income, and poverty status. Characteristics of the employed by occupation include age and sex, class of worker, and hours worked.

All data are presented at the national level only.

Report PC(2)-7B, "Industrial Characteristics". "Industrial Characteristics" presents data on black persons, by sex, for the experienced labor force and the employed according to current or last industry attachment. Information is provided for 227 separate industries in some tables and 87 in others. Among characteristics of the experienced labor force cross-classified by industry are age, educational attainment, type of residence, residence in 1965, weeks worked in 1969, hours worked during the week preceding the taking of the census, total earnings, wage and salary earnings, and family income. Statistics for employed blacks include age, class of worker, and hours worked.

Separate tables provide many of these same characteristics for the experienced labor force by class of worker and whether employed in agriculture. For the employed, class of worker statistics are furnished according to age, sex, and hours worked.

Report PC(2)-7C, "Occupation by Industry". This report presents national level statistics cross-classifying occupation by industry of employed workers. Three tables contain data by race—for the total employed, for wage and salary workers, and for the self-employed. Each table contains 102 occupational classification items for men and 65 for women, for each of 55 industrial classification items.

Report PC(2)-7D, "Government Workers". This report presents characteristics of persons who worked in government jobs at the time of the 1970 census. Fifteen tables includes data by race and Spanish origin. Information is provided for all government workers, and in most tables there are separate tabulations for each level of government (Federal, State, local.) Among characteristics for blacks are sex and age, occupation, industry, weeks and hours worked, earnings, family income, and educational attainment. Several of the tables contain considerable cross-classification of these characteristics.

Report PC(2)-7E, "Occupation and Residence in 1965". Although most of the data in this report apply only to the total population, five tables include information on the occupational and industrial mobility of blacks. Two tables include cross-classification of occupation in 1970 by occupation in 1965, and age; two other tables present similar information on industry in 1970 according to industry in 1965. Another table indicates whether both industry and occupational status were the same in 1970 as in 1965, by sex. Information on the residential mobility of blacks appears in other *Subject Reports*, primarily number 2B, "Mobility for States and the Nation."

Report PC(2)-7F, "Occupation of Persons with High Earnings". "Occupation of Persons with High Earnings" contains two tables, including statistics on blacks with 1969 earnings of $15,000 or more. Data are presented for the experienced civilian labor force according to detailed occupation, sex, and seven levels of earnings.

Report PC(2)-8A, "Sources and Structure of Family Income". This report provides detailed cross-classifications of data on the income in 1969 of family members, unrelated individuals and persons in the experienced civilian labor force, according to

various social and economic characteristics, for the United States, by type of residence. All tables but one contain data on black Americans including income distribution, and median or mean income or both. A number of tables, the number of persons or families with income less than the poverty level, cross-classified by characteristics is also given.

Data are provided according to age, type and size of family, educational attainment, various other social characteristics, number of earners, occupation, and type of income.

Report PC(2)-8B, "Earnings by Occupation and Education". Nine tables in this report provide 1969 earnings data for blacks according to age, sex, region, occupation, work experience, and education. Data are provided for five age groups, six levels of education, and up to 37 occupational groups for blacks with work experience in 1969 and for those who worked 50–52 weeks that year.

Report PC(2)-8C, "Income of the Farm Related Population". This report presents statistics pertaining to farm income as measured by farm self-employment income, and value of farm products sold. Statistics for the black population are shown for the United States and for States with 5,000 black families or more having farm self-employment income.

Farm self-employment income is tabulated according to the total income of families and unrelated individuals; several family composition items; school enrollment status; educational attainment of family heads and persons over age 14; employment status, occupation, and weeks worked of family heads; wives, and all persons 14 years old and over; number of earners in families; source and amount of income for families and persons 14 years old and over; and the wage and salary income of wives. Many of these same data and selected housing characteristics are presented according to value of farm products sold by rural farm households.

All tables include statistics for the black population of Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, while some of the tables include information on five additional Southern States.

Report PC(2)-9A, "Low-Income Population". "Low-Income Population" presents numerous cross-classifications of data for persons and families by amount of income and incidence of income below the low-income (proverty) level. Information is given on such social and economic characteristics of the black population as age, sex, type of residence, size of place of residence, place of birth, 1965 residence, family status, type of family, marital status, presence and age of related children, fertility, veteran status, school enrollment and relative progress in school, educational attainment, vocational training, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, class of worker, presence of work disability, weeks worked in 1969, place of work and means of transportation to work, earnings, number of earners in family, and level and sources of income.

Separate tables present data on the potentially poor—including those whose earnings alone would not be sufficient to bring his or her family above the low-income level, and those families which would fall below that level if social security or public assistance income were removed. A final table presents selected housing characteristics according to low-income status. All tables contain data at the national level only.

Report PC(2)-9B, "Low-Income Areas in Large Cities". "Low-income Areas in Large Cities" contains data for the 50 largest cities (individually and combined) and the four largest boroughs in New York City. Data for blacks include counts of those living in the city and six aggregates of census tracts within the city according to the percent of persons below the poverty level in 1969.

The bulk of the data on blacks consists of the presentation of characteristics for the entire city, those areas with census tracts with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more, and the remainder of the city. These characteristics include age, sex, place of birth, residence in 1965, relationship to household head, family status, presence and living arrangements of children, size of family, fertility, school enrollment, years of school completed, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, place of work and means of transportation to work, income, type of income, difference between income and poverty level, ratio of income to poverty level, and selected housing items.

Similar data on blacks living in individual low-income neighborhoods of 49 of these cities have been subsequently published in the *Supplementary Reports* series, PC(S1)-65 through 103. A list of these cities appear under the listings for *Supplementary Reports*.

Report PC(2)-10A, "Americans Living

Abroad". This *Subject Report* presents counts, by age and sex, of black Americans living outside the United States, except those in the Armed Forces and those temporarily abroad on vacation, business trips, etc. Separate data are provided for Federal Government civilian employees, dependents of members of the Armed Forces, dependents of Federal civilian employees, crews of merchant vessels, and other United States citizens living abroad. Most of these data are presented by country or major area of residence.

Report PC(2)-10B, "State Economic Areas". This report includes statistics on the general social and economic characteristics of the black inhabitants of the 510 State economic areas into which the United States is divided. State economic areas (SEA's) are subdivisions of States, consisting of single counties or groups of counties having similar social and economic characteristics. The data for SEA's in this report are essentially consolidations of selected tabulations previously published in the PC(1)-C series of reports for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Among the characteristics covered in this report are age, sex, household relationship, fertility and presence of children, school enrollment and educational attainment, labor force and employment status, occupation and industry of employed workers, source and level of income, and incidence of poverty.

Census of Housing: 1970, reports

The 1970 census of Housing published reports are divided into seven volumes, of which volumes I, II, and VII contain detailed information on black occupied housing. The other four volumes contain occasional black data. Volume I contains two chapters—both with large amounts of data on blacks in the United States summary and the individual State reports (Nos. 1-52), as well in the report on the Virgin Islands (No. 55). Volume II, a series of 248 SMSA reports and a United States summary, presents detailed housing statistics for blacks at the national and regional levels, and for individual SMSA's and large cities having 25,000 blacks or more. Volume VII is a series of nine housing subject reports, seven of which provide statistics on black households and their housing. These seven reports contain statistics for blacks according to particular subjects.

The remaining volume (III through VI) provide limited data on blacks according to city block (III), changes in the housing inventory (IV), home financing (V), and housing quality (VI).

Volume I. *Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties*

Volume I consists of two series of reports, Chapter A (Series HC(1)-A) "General Housing Characteristics" and Chapter B (Series HC(1)-B) "Detailed Housing Characteristics." These two series contain selected housing data for households in States, SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, and counties and places of 1,000 to 50,000 with 400 or more blacks. The United States summary reports of each chapter provide data at the national and regional levels and limited summary data for individual States, areas, and places.

The coverage of the chapter A reports is limited to tenure; kitchen facilities; plumbing facilities; units in structure; number of rooms, persons, and persons per room; telephone availability; and value and rent. The "Detailed Housing Characteristics" report include the items cited above and a large number of additional characteristics. A detailed listing of these items is located in table B-3.

Volume II (Series HC(2)), *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics*

This series of reports consists of one report for each of the 247 standard metropolitan statistical areas recognized in the 1970 census as well as a summary report for the United States and regions. These reports contain additional detail and cross-classification of data on many of the characteristics found in the HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B publications as well as on family income and type of family.

Information is given for black occupied housing for each SMSA, central city, and other place of 50,000 inhabitants or more; provided the areas or place has a black population of 25,000 or more. The United States summary report presents data for the United States and each of the four geographic regions, according to metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence and residence in central cities.

Volume III (Series HC(3)), *Block Statistics*

The HC(3) *Block Statistics* reports are a series of 278 publications presenting housing data for each

city block within 236 urbanized areas, and in selected smaller cities and counties which contracted with the Bureau of the Census to provide such statistics. For each census tract (in tracted areas) and block, these reports show the Negro as a percent of total population and the percent of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units whose heads of household are black.

Volume IV (Series HC(4)), *Components of Inventory Change*

This series of 16 reports presents statistics on the characteristics of the components of change in the housing inventory for the period 1960 to 1970, and on the characteristics of units occupied by "recent" movers (moved in 1969 or later). Covered are 15 large standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) their major cities, and suburban areas. A United States summary report presents statistics, by region, for all SMSA's, all central cities combined, all suburban areas combined, and all non-metropolitan area.

For black occupied housing the following characteristics are presented according to tenure (owner or renter): the number of units occupied in 1960 and 1970; the number of new units created since 1960 and the number of units removed since 1960; race of occupants in 1970 by race in 1960; presence of plumbing facilities and condition of unit by race in 1970, according to race of occupant in 1960; and value or rent and race in 1970 according to value or rent and race in 1960.

Volume V (Series HC(5)), *Residential Finance*

This volume is a single report presenting statistical summaries of data collected in the Residential Finance survey conducted in 1971 as part of the 1970 Census of Housing program. Detailed information is shown on the financing of homeowner and rental properties, including characteristics of mortgages, properties, and homeowners. Homeowner data for blacks include age, sex, veteran status, number of persons in household and income, as well as the same financial and property characteristic items which are shown for all housing units. These data are contained in a separate section on black owned housing (p. 363–69.) Charts at the front and back of this publication provide quick means of locating mortgage, property, and other characteristics of black owned housing located elsewhere in the volume.

Volume VI (Series HC(6)), *Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing*

This volume contains counts of housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities and estimates of dilapidated units with all plumbing facilities. The sum of the two items provide an indiator of substandard housing units. Data for such housing occupied by blacks include tabulations for the Nation, regions, States, SMSA's, metropolitan counties, central cities, and other places of 50,000 inhabitants or more. All statistics are presented according to tenure; and national, regional, and State data are shown also according to type of residence.

Volume VII (Series HC(7)), *Subject Reports*

The Census of Housing: 1970 Subject Reports are nine publications which present statistics on particular housing topics. Seven of these contain a large number of housing characteristic items and occasional population items for households headed by blacks. These seven reports are:

HC(7)-1. "Housing Characteristics by Household Composition"
HC(7)-2. "Housing of Senior Citizens"
HC(7)-3. "Space Utilization of the Housing Inventory"
HC(7)-4. "Structural Characteristics of the Housing Inventory"
HC(7)-5. "Mover Households"
HC(7)-6. "Mobile Homes"
HC(7)-7. "Geographic Aspects of the Housing Inventory"

Each report presents data at the national level, and most include tabulations according to type of residence and/or region. Report two includes some tabulations at the State and area levels. One or more of these reports includes such population characteristics as number of persons in household, age, sex, education, marital status, labor force status, occupation, industry, veteran status, residence in 1965, and income of household head; included also are number of children and presence of children under specified ages, presence of nonrelatives and of persons over specified ages; and income of families and primary individuals.

Information regarding the availability of any of these population characteristics as well as any of numerous housing items in individual reports can be found in appendix B of this directory.

Joint population-housing reports

The joint population-housing (PHC) publications consist of three series of reports containing both population and housing data. Series PHC(1) presents information for blacks living in individual SMSA's, central cities, metropolitan counties, and census tracts with 400 blacks or more. Series PHC(2) is a set of State reports and a United States summary report presenting 1960–70 comparative data on black population, housing and components of population change. The PHC(3) publications are a series of 76 reports on selected low-income areas, which contains detailed statistics on employment and earnings in addition to limited data on other population and housing characteristics.

Series PHC(1), *Census Tracts*

This series of 241 reports contains data on population and housing characteristics for SMSA's, central cities, places of 25,000 or more, metropolitan counties and census tracts. In addition, some of the reports contain data for tracted areas lying outside SMSA's. Counts of the black population are given for all tracts; however, characteristics listed below are presented only for tracts having 400 blacks or more. Population items included are age, sex, household relationship, school enrollment and educational attainment, residence in 1965, employment status, occupation, income, and poverty status. Housing data include ownership status, plumbing facilities rooms, persons, persons per room, value and rent, number of housing units in structure, year structure was built, year moved in, selected equipment, and automobile availability.

This series does not include a United States summary report; however, a report in the PC(S1) Series, *Supplementary Reports*, "Population and Housing Characteristics for the United States, by State; 1970," presents State and national data with the same table format as the census tract reports. The tables in this report thus provide a convenient means for users of the tract data to make comparisons with national and State data on the same subjects.

Series PHC(2), *General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970*

This series of reports provides data on the black population for the Nation, States, metropolitan areas, and central cities. The statistics are drawn largely from 1970 census advance reports, which have been superceded and are no longer available. Statistical information on blacks include population counts, changes between 1960 and 1970, components of population change, rate of natural increase, and counts of owner and renter occupied housing units. Unlike other reports from the decennial census, the PHC(2) series contains detailed discussions of findings. Additional data on the subjects covered appear in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A series.

Series PHC(3), *Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas*

This series of 76 reports covers 68 selected low-income areas. Sixty are in 51 cities, and eight are rural areas. In addition, there are eight summary reports including a United States summary for the urban areas. The material in this series is not from the April, 1970 decennial census itself, but from the Census Employment Survey (CES) conducted between August 1970 and March 1971. The CES, however, is part of the overall program of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Statistical data on blacks are published for all but one of the urban areas, and for three rural areas.

All tables present data, by sex (in the cases of families, by sex of head), for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years or older, and the detailed tables contain many cross-classifications by age, education, and other characteristics.

Among the characteristics covered in the tables are: age; marital and family status; number of persons, children, and earners in families; educational attainment and job training; labor force and employment status, and extent of unemployment; occupation and industry; work history; hourly, weekly, and annual earnings; sources and structure of family income, and extent of poverty; place of work, and methods and cost of transportation; desire for work and reasons for not seeking work; reason for leaving last job; job seeking methods; lowest acceptable pay; expenses for mortgage, rent, and utilities; installment debt; and residental mobility.

Supplementary Reports

Series PC(S1), population *Supplementary Reports*

Supplementary Reports are two open-ended series of reports on individual subjects from the 1970 Census. Population census *Supplementary Reports* are designated as the PC(S1) series and such reports from the housing census are designated HC(S1). Most reports are reproductions of one or more tables or parts of tables printed in larger final report publications. A few of these reports were published in advance of the release of the final reports containing the same data. *Supplementary Reports* present data in a more accessible and useful form for the consumer.

A few such reports of the PC(S1) series, however, contain data not found in other reports or furnish corrections of previously published data found to be in error. Some of the *Supplementary Reports* in the PC(S1) series with data pertaining to blacks are listed below:

Report No. 2. "Negro Population in Selected Places and Selected Counties." This report contains counts of the black population in places and counties of 25,000 inhabitants or more having a black population of 10,000 or more.

Report No. 17. "Population of SMSA's Established Since the 1970 Census, for the United States: 1970 and 1960." Counts of the black population in each of 21 new SMSA's established between November 1971, and January 1972, are provided in this publication.

Report No. 29. "Population and Housing Characteristics for the United States, by State: 1970." Data for blacks for the United States and each of the States are provided in a format comparable to the presentation of population and housing subjects in the PHC (1) series, *Census Tracts*, reports.

Report No. 47. "Characteristics of Negro Immigrants to Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1970." The tables in this report show birthplace and residence in 1965 for the black population in six SMSA's which contained a central city having 500,000 black inhabitants or more at the time of the 1970 census.

Report No. 53. "Residence in 1965 for Selected Areas." This report presents corrected data on residence in 1965 for 48 SMSA's. Its contents replace comparable figures in the 48 individual PHC(1) *Census Tracts* reports for the designated SMSA's, most of which are in the New England States.

Reports Nos. 65–103. Low-Income Neighborhoods in Large Cities". These 39 publications contain data on individual low-income neighborhoods in 49 or the Nation's 50 largest cities. Low-income neighborhoods are subdivisions of low-income areas, which include all census tracts in which 20 percent or more of all persons were below the low-income level in 1969. These low-income neighborhoods generally consist of contiguous census tracts having a combined population of 20,000 or more. The neighborhood boundaries are based on current social and economic data and on the recommendations of local agencies.

Characteristic items on the social, economic, and housing conditions of the black residents of the nieghborhoods covered in these Reports are similar to those published in Subject Report, PC(2)-9B, for the entire city, the entire low-income area, and the balance of the city. (See p. 14 of this directory.)

PC(S1) Reports on low-income neighborhoods in large cities[1]

Report number	*Cities*
65	Atlanta, Ga.
66	Baltimore, Md.
67	Birmingham, Ala.
68	Boston, Mass.
69	Buffalo and Rochester, N.Y.
70	Chicago, Ill.
71	Cincinnati, Ohio
72	Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio
73	Columbus, Ohio
74	Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.
75	Denver, Colo.
76	Detroit, Mich.
77	El Paso, Tex.
78	Houston, Tex.
79	Indianapolis, Ind.
80	Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.
81	Kansas City, Mo.
82	Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif.
83	Louisville, Ky.
84	Memphis and Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
85	Miami, Fla.
86	Milwaukee, Wis.
87	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
88	Newark, N.J.
89	New Orleans, La.
90	New York, N.Y.
91	Norfolk, Va.
92	Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.
93	Omaha, Nebr.
94	Philadelphia, Pa.
95	Phoenix, Ariz.
96	Pittsburgh, Pa.
97	Portland, Oreg.
98	St. Louis, Mo.
99	San Antonio, Tex.

PC(S1) Reports on low-income neighborhoods in large cities[1]–Continued

Report number	*Cities*
100	San Diego and San Jose, Calif.
101	San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.
102	Seattle, Wash.
103	Washington, D.C.

[1]40 low-income neighborhoods were defined within the low-income area of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Reports from the Current Population Survey

Most of the Social and Economic data on black Americans available from the Current Population Survey appears in three major publication series. These are *Employment and Earnings*, *Special Labor Force Reports*, and *Current Population Reports*. *Employment and Earnings* published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a monthly periodical which includes data from the basic CPS questionnaire on labor force and employment characteristics of the population 16 years and over. *Special Labor Force Reports*, also produced by BLS, present some data from the basic questionnaire, but are usually concerned with topics covered in the CPS supplemental questionnaires. *Current Population Reports*, issued by the Bureau of the Census, also rely predominantly on supplemental items from the Survey. Other publications presenting CPS data include the BLS annual *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, the *Monthly Labor Review*, various BLS Reports and Bulletins, the statistical appendix to the annual *Manpower Report of the President*, and a Department of Agriculture annual release on the hired farm working force.

Data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment and Earnings

Employment and Earnings (E&E), published each month, is the primary source of labor force data based on the standard questions in the monthly Current Population Survey schedule. Information on labor force and employment characteristics of the population 16 years old and over (as of the week containing the 12th) is collected during the week containing the 19th by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These data are published in summary form and with analysis in *The Employment Situation*, a BLS press release generally made available on the first Friday of the following month. Later in the month, these data are published with more detail and with cross-classification of characteristic items in *Employment and Earnings*. There are currently 40 E&E tables which provide these monthly household data, of which 13 present information on the Negro and other races population. Among these 13 tables are such characteristic items as age, sex, marital status, labor force participation, employment status, duration of and reason for unemployment, job-search method, full-time and part-time work status, and occupation.

The January issue each year also contains annual average tabulations for the previous year; while the January, April, July, and October issues also present quarterly data. A current listing of the monthly data tables with coverage of the black population appears below.

Table no.	*Title*
A-3	Employment status of the noninstitutional population by sex, age, and color
A-4	Labor force by sex, age, and color
A-5	Employment status of persons 16-21 years of age in the noninstitutional population by color and sex
A-6	Employment of the noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, age, and color
A-7	Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force by color, sex, and age
A-9	Unemployed persons by marital status, sex, age, and color
A-12	Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and color
A-14	Unemployed jobseekers by the jobsearch methods used, sex, age, and color
A-17	Unemployed persons by duration, sex, age, color, and marital status
A-21	Employed persons by major occupational group, sex, and color
A-27	Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by full-or part-time status, sex, age, color, and martial status
A-29	Employment status of 14-15 year-olds by sex and color
A-33	Employment status by color, sex, and age, seasonally adjusted.

Monthly Labor Review

This periodical presents CPS information on blacks on an intermittent basis in a number of articles which analyze economic statistics; these are later reprinted (with appended tables in most cases) as part of the *Special Labor Force Reports* series. In Addition, there are other occasional articles (using CPS and other source data) pertaining to the characteristics of black Americans. Two tables in its current labor statistics section contain limited employment data for blacks.

An annual index of MLR articles, authors, and

book reviews is published in each December issue. A consolidated index to MLR material for the January 1961–December 1970 period has been issued as BLS Bulletin 1746, *Monthly Labor Review, Index of Volumes 84-93*.

Special Labor Force Reports

These reports are usually based on data collected as supplementary questions to the basic CPS schedule. Some reports, however, use data from the regular monthly schedule. Special Labor Force Reports cover such topics as educational attainment, work experience, marital and family characteristics, usual weekly earnings, working mothers, school-age youth, and other subject areas relating to the working-age population. Many of the topics covered are analyzed annually; others appear on an irregular or on a one-time basis. Data cited for blacks usually are published as "Negro and other races." In some text tables and in the reports on working mothers, the tabulations are for blacks exclusive of "other races."

Information from these supplements usually is published in three stages—each stage, in most cases, with increasing statistical detail. The first stage is the publication of Summary—Special Labor Force Report. Such summaries contain preliminary data accompanied by a brief discussion of findings. These are similar to the advance reports issued by the Bureau of the Census for its Current Population Reports. Additional information is subsequently published as an article or research summary in the *Monthly Labor Review* (MLR). The MLR presentation usually includes a more thorough analysis and frequently additional statistical data. Finally the MLR material is reprinted and appended with a set of tables containing detailed cross-classification of characteristic items. This three stage publication process permits both the summary dissemination of current data and the issuence of detailed tables and analytical text, which require substantially more preparation time.

The listings below include the latest numbered report issued on each subject area analyzed since 1970 in which data are presented for blacks. In cases for which summaries or MLR presentations with more recent data (than in the latest numbered report) have been released, their publication is cited under the latest numbered report.

Report No. 166, "Multiple Jobholding in 1972 and 1973". This report contains limited statistics for blacks holding two or more jobs in May 1972 and May 1973. Information on multiple jobholding is collected each May as part of a set of supplemental questions to the Current Population Survey. Data for "Negro and other races" include counts of the total employed, the number holding two or more jobs, the multiple jobholding rate, and the number of hours worked at secondary jobs. These tabulations are provided, by sex, for each of the 2 years. *Special Labor Force Report* No. 139 has similar data for May 1970 and 1971, and Report 123 has data for May 1969.

Report No. 165, "Children of Working Mothers, March 1973". This is the third *Special Labor Force Report* issued since 1971 with detailed information on working women and their children. It contains two detailed tables with statistics on black children under 18 and on families headed by blacks in a six-way cross-classification of the following characteristics: age of children, type of family, labor force participation of wives in husband-wife families, labor force participation and employment status of family heads, and family income. Five text tables include some of these same characteristic items with considerably less cross-classification and such additional items as number of children in the family, weeks worked and whether on part-time or full-time schedules in 1972 for family heads and wives, and reason for part-year work or for not working at all in 1972. Some of these statistics are available for March 1972 and March 1970 in *Special Labor Force Reports* Nos. 154 and 134, respectively.

Report No. 164, "Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force in March 1973". This report presents information on labor force participation, employment status and other economic items according to various marital and family characteristics. Two of the six text tables and 13 of the 26 supplementary tables contain material on the Negro and other races population. Characteristic items include age, sex, type of residence, region, type of family, family status, marital status, presence and age of children, labor force participation of family heads and other family members, employment status, work experience, broad occupational group, and several income items (family income, income of husbands, and earnings of married women as a percent of total family income).

This report, which uses March 1973 CPS data, is the fifteenth in a series on marital and family characteristics. Data for March 1972, 1971, and 1970 can be found in *Special Labor Force Reports* 153, 144, and

130, respectively. Limited data from the March 1974 Current Population Survey have been recently released in *Summary–Special Labor Force Report*, "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1974."

Report No. 163, "Changes in the Employment Situation in 1973". This report is a review of 1973 developments in the labor market published in the *Monthly Labor Review*. The *Monthly Labor Review* article with annual average tables from January's *Employment and Earnings* is usually reprinted and published about two months later as a *Special Labor Force Report*.

Among the characteristics covered for the Negro and other races population are labor force and employment status, the full-time and part-time status of the labor force, marital status, unemployment by reason and duration, job search methods used by the unemployed, reasons for labor force nonparticipation, and work experience and desire for work by those not in the labor force. Most of these items are tabulated by age and sex.

Similar data for recent years can be found in Reports 152, 142, 129, and 116 on an annual average basis, and in *Employment and Earnings* on a monthly basis. Historical series for some of these items (1954–73) are published in the statistical appendix to the *Manpower Report of the President* and in the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*.

Report No. 162, "Work Experience of the Population in 1972". "Work Experience of the Population in 1972" contains numerous tables with detailed information on the work experience of the black labor force. Two of the seven text tables of the February 1974 *Monthly Labor Review* article presents the proportion of the black population with work experience in the 1967–72 period according to age and sex, and some additional information on married women according to presence and age of children.

There are two sets of 27 *Special Labor Force Report* supplementary tables—for 1972 and for 1971 work experience data. Fifteen of the tables for each year provide considerable cross-classification of data on blacks. Characteristic items include age, sex, marital status, number of weeks in the labor force, major activity, number of spells of unemployment, duration of unemployment, full-time or part-time employment, weeks worked, reason for part-year work, reason for not working at all, occupation, and industry. Data on the work experience of blacks in 1970 are available in SLFR No. 141. Some of the other *Special Labor Force Reports* with work experience data by race include Nos. 107, 115, and 127.

More recent data (from the March 1974 CPS) have been published in *Summary – Special Labor Force Report*, "Work Experience of the Population in 1973." This release contains two tables with information on the work experience and the extent of unemployment of blacks in 1973.

Report No. 161, "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1973". This educational attainment report is the eleventh in a series of *Special Labor Force Reports* presenting the relationship between years of school completed and labor force and employment characteristics. One of the four text tables (appearing in the January 1974 *Monthly Labor Review* article) and 7 of the 15 supplementary tables include statistical data on the black population. These tables cross-tabulate educational attainment by age, sex, labor force participation, employment status, duration of unemployment, occupation, and industry. Similar data for March 1972, 1971, 1969–70, and 1968 appear in SLFR's 148, 140, 125, and 103, respectively.

Report No. 159, "Going Back to School at 35". This report has very limited data on the Negro and other races population 35 years old and over. Information is presented on the type of school attended and labor force participation according to type of school attended.

Report No. 158, "Employment of School Age Youth: October 1972". The data in this report relate to persons 16 to 24 years old, with an emphasis on those aged 16 to 21. The *Monthly Labor Review* article (September 1973) contains few statistics on black youth; however, several of the 12 *Special Labor Force Report* supplementary tables include data on blacks according to school enrollment status. The characteristics covered (all by sex, and some by age) include labor force and employment status; occupation of the employed and the unemployed with work experience; industry; and the duration of and reasons for unemployment.

Comparable reports for October of earlier years are available in previous *Special Labor Force Reports*, including Nos. 147, 135, 124, and 111. Similar data are available for blacks according to high school graduation status in *Special Labor Force Report 155*, "Employment of High School Graduates and

Dropouts," and in earlier reports.

Report No. 157, "Job Losers, Leavers and Entrants: Traits and Trends". The text of this *Special Labor Force Report* has information on the reasons for unemployment of the Negro and other races population. Reasons include job losers on layoff, other job losers, job leavers, new entrants to the labor force, and reentrants. Data include 1972 annual averages of the percent distribution of unemployed blacks according to reason for unemployment, and unemployment rates according to reason and educational attainment. Supplementary tables include limited annual average data for each year of the 1967–72 period.

Report No. 155, "Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1972". This *Special Labor Force Report* contains data on persons 16 to 24 years old according to high school graduation status. Four of its text tables (included in the June 1973 *Monthly Labor Review* article) and 11 of its 13 supplemental tables contain statistics for the Negro and other races population. Characteristics covered include age and sex, marital status, college enrollment status, educational attainment, year last attended school, year of high school graduation, labor force participation, employment status, reason for unemployment, occupation, and family income.

Similar data for October of earlier years are available in previously issued *Special Labor Force Reports* (145, 131, and 121, among others.) Limited data for October 1973 have been published in the September 1974 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, pp. 48–52. Data for black youth include labor force participation and employment status according to high school graduation status, college enrollment status, sex, and marital status.

Report No. 151, "Employment of Recent College Graduates". This report presents one line of data (table 1) on black recipients of bachelor's and advanced college degrees. Data include the labor force participation and employment status in October 1971 of persons of "Negro and other races" who received their degrees in 1970 or 1971.

Report No. 150, "Job Seeking Methods Used by Unemployed Workers". This report contains information on the job seeking methods used by unemployed workers during 1970, 1971, and 1972. Data for the Negro and other races population are tabulated by age and sex according to six categories of job seeking methods—public employment agencies, private employment agencies, direct contact with employers, placed or answered ads, friends or relatives, and others.

These data, based on the regular CPS schedule, are collected monthly. Selected job search data for blacks (Negro and other races) are published in table A-14 of *Employment and Earnings*.

Information on the job seeking activity of blacks during 1972, based on a one-time comprehensive supplement to the CPS in January 1973, have been published in *Summary–Special Labor Force Report*, "Job Finding Survey, January 1973." This recent release provides information on 20 different job search methods, number of hours usually spent looking for work, number of weeks of job search, farthest distance traveled in looking for work, and other items.

Report No. 149, "The Employment Situation of Vietnam Era Veterans". Data are available on black male Vietnam era veterans aged 20 to 30 years in this report. Coverage includes labor force status and employment status with two age breaks. Data are presented for 1971 and the first two quarters of 1972. Comparable statistics are furnished for non-veterans as well as limited data for veterans and non-veterans by region. Previous *Special Labor Force Reports* on Vietnam veterans include 126, "Vietnam War Veterans-Transition to Civilian Life," and 137, "Employment Situation of Vietnam Era Veterans: 1971."

Data for 1973 have been published in the August 1974 *Monthly Labor Review* (pp. 17–26). Two tables of this article include such characteristic items for blacks as labor force participation, employment status, occupation, and industry, according to veteran status. Some of the data are presented for four age breaks and for each year of the 1970–73 period.

Report No. 146, "An Analysis of Unemployment by Household Relationship". This *Special Labor Force Report*, a reprint with corrections, of an August 1972 *Monthly Labor Review* article, does not contain the supplementary detailed tables usually found in the SLFR Series. It does contain a few text tables which present labor force and unemployment statistics by household relationship by race.

Report No. 143, "Usual Weekly Earnings of American Workers, 1971". Data in this report are based on response to supplemental questions asked in the May 1971 Current Population Survey. The four text tables and five appended tables with data for the

Negro and other races population provide information on the usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers according to selected social and economic characteristics. These include age and sex, household status, educational attainment, occupation, and industry.

Report No. 138, "Occupational Characteristics of Urban Workers, 1970". This reprint from the October 1971 *Monthly Labor Review* has no supplementary detailed tables; however there is a limited amount of 1970 annual average CPS data on blacks (Negro and other races) in three of its six text tables. Included are occupational distributions for employed blacks according to residence in SMSA's the 20 largest SMSA's, central cities, and suburbs; and some unemployment rates by residence.

Report No. 136, "Recent Trends in Overtime Hours and Premium Pay". This report examines characteristics of overtime workers in May of 1967, 1969, and 1970, describes the incidence of premium pay for persons working overtime, and analyzes the differences between persons receiving extra pay for overtime hours and those who did not. One table in this report provides limited data on the proportion of blacks, by sex, working overtime or receiving premium pay. A report with more recent data is in preparation.

Report No. 128, "Students and Summer Jobs: October 1969". This report contains information from supplemental questions to the October 1969 Current Population Survey regarding summer labor force acitivity of students age 16 to 21. Data for "Negro and other races" youth include tabulation of the following characteristic items: age and sex, summer labor force participation, employment status during the summer, weeks unemployed before starting to work for those finding jobs, weeks unemployed during which persons looked for but did not eventually find jobs, labor force status in October of those in the labor force during the summer, occupation and industry of summer jobs, weeks worked, hours usually worked, and earnings.

Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1973

This annually issued publication presents, in one volume, most major series of data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In general, each table is complete historically, beginning with earliest reliable and consistent data and running through the calendar year preceding the publication date. Most of the series with data on black Americans are compilations of Current Population Survey data which have been previously published in *Employment and Earnings* and *Special Labor Force Reports*.

The 1973 Handbook contains 23 tables with statistics for Negro and other races. Characteristics presented for the working age population include labor force participation, employment status, reasons for nonparticipation in the labor force and unemployment, educational attainment, occupation, full-time and part-time work status, duration of unemployment, and family income. Most of these data are provided at the national level by age and sex; however a few tables present characteristics for selected States and areas.

BLS Report No. 431, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1973*

This report is the latest in a series presenting geographic labor force data from the Current Population Survey. It provides 1973 annual averages and limited historical data for regions, large States, and large metropolitan areas. Characteristics of the black working-age population covered in this report include labor force participation, employment, and unemployment according to sex. Separate tables include information according to full-time or part-time labor force status. Data for earlier years may be found in the following BLS articles and reports: BLS Reports 421, 402, 395, and 388; *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1974; and the statistical appendix to the *Manpower Report of the President*.

BLS Report No. 417, *Selected Earnings and Demographic Characteristics of Union Members, 1970*

This report furnishes statistics on union membership of wage and salary workers. Data are from the March 1971, Current Population Survey. Characteristics of black union members include age and sex, occupation, industry, and earnings. Additional statistics are included on year-round full-time workers, and on members according to region. Some comparative data are furnished for black workers not in labor unions.

BLS Bulletin No. 1760, *Black Americans: A Decade of Occupational Change*

This publication presents a series of 21 charts and 19 statistical tables detailing the changes in the occupational distribution, unemployment, education, earnings, and income of blacks between 1960 and 1970, and prospects for the future. Each chart is accompanied by explanatory text and in some cases comparable data for whites are included.

BLS Bulletin No. 1699, *Black Americans: A Chartbook*

This publication contains 54 charts (each accompanied by one or more statistical tables, and explanatory text) depicting demographic, social and economic, and other characteristics of the black population. Much of the background material on which the charts are based was developed in the preparation of the "Social and Economic Status of Negroes in United States, 1969," A joint publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census. The coverage of the chartbook includes such subjects as population location and recent migration, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, income and poverty, family characteristics, health and vital statistics, housing, crime, voting, participation in the armed forces, and election to public office. An additional five tables present projections to 1980 of black population, labor force, and education.

Manpower Report of the President, 1974

The statistical appendix to the annual manpower report is published by the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor. It contains many BLS statistical series on the Negro and other races population (some present data on blacks, exclusive of other races). Most tables have statistical time series, dating from the first year for which continuous data are available. Many are similar to those published in the *Handbook of Labor Statistics* and 13 cover historical series for which monthly, quarterly, and annual data are regularly available in *Employment and Earnings*.

Characteristics on Negro and other races presented in the 1974 edition include annual average data from the regular CPS schedule on such characteristics as working-age population, labor force participation, reason for non-participation, employment status, reason for unemployment, duration of unemployment, full-time and part-time work status, occupation, industry, and selected items for the 10 largest States, 19 SMSA's, and 10 central cities. Data from CPS supplemental schedules include labor force and employment status of high school graduates and dropouts, educational attainment, occupation by educational attainment, and low-income status.

Additional tables present projections of black population and labor force participation for 1975, 1980, and 1985; characteristics of blacks in manpower training programs, and employment in firms of 100 employees or more.

The textual presentations contained in all Manpower Reports include discussions of the economic status of blacks and the relevance of manpower problems and opportunities for minorities. Specific references to blacks and other minorities can be found in Index to the Manpower Report of the President, 1963–72, available free of charge by writing the Office of Information, Inquiries Section, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20213.

Data Published by the Bureau of the Census

Current Population Reports

These reports are based on data derived from supplementary questions to the basic Current Population Survey (CPS) schedule; some are added annually while others appear on an irregular basis. Most publications in the P-20 and P-60 series of reports and occasional reports in most other series include information on blacks. Some of the individual *Current Population Reports* are advance reports and contain very limited data, which are subsequently incorporated into more detailed final reports. Most of the advance reports are not listed individually in this section; however, most of those which contain data more recent than which appear in the latest final report for a given subject are cited at the end of the listing for that final report. Recently issued advance reports providing considerable data, however, are listed separately.

Listings of these reports are by series—P-20 (characteristics of the population), P-23 (special studies on selected topics), P-25 (estimates and projections of the population), P-27 (farm population data), P-28 (results of special censuses), P-60 (income), and P-65 (consumer expenditures). Within each series, the most recently issued report is cited first.

Series P-20, No. 268, "Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment: October 1973". This publication on 3- to 5- year-old children is the first *Current Population Report* to focus exclusively on preprimary enrollment. Data are based on supplemental questions to the October, 1973 Current Population Survey. Statistics on black children are presented by single years of age on enrollment status, type of school (nursery school, kindergarten), control of school (public, private), and part-day, full-day attendance. Other items tabulated according to age and enrollment status are the occupation and educational attainment of household heads, family income, type of residence, and region of residence.

The statistics in this report are comparable to those published by the Office of Education (OE) in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the 1964 to 1972 period. The final such OE report was *Preprimary Enrollment: October 1972* (DHEW Publication No. (OE) 73-11411).

Series P-20, No. 265, "Fertility Expectations of American Women: June 1973". This *Current Population Report* presents detailed statistics on fertility and expectations of future births according to a large number of social and economic characteristics of black women. These include age, type of residence, marital status, age at first marriage, relationship to household head, interval since first marriage, interval since latest birth, expected date of next birth, years of school completed, labor force participation, and family income. The following items are also presented on husbands of women in two-parent families: difference in age between husband and wife, years of school completed, employment status, occupation, and income. This report includes numerous cross tabulations of these characteristics.

Another P-20 report (no. 263), "Fertility Histories and Birth Expectations of American Women: June 1971," released about 2 months prior to No. 265, contains yet more detailed statistics on fertility, age of childbearing, spacing of births, and expectations of future childbearing. The June 1971 data are presented with a larger number of cross-tabulations and with some cohort analysis. Other recently issued P-20 reports with detailed statistics on black fertility include Nos. 248, 226, and 211.

Series P-20, No. 262, A "Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1970 to March 1973". This report presents data on persons according to mobility status (whether living in the same house, central city, county, SMSA, State, or region) between March 1970 and March 1973. Data regarding the residential mobility of blacks include type of mobility (within or between the central cities and suburbs of SMSA's; within or between SMSA's and the areas outside SMSA's; and same county or different county as well as same or different State and region), and such social and economic characteristics as educational attainment, labor force participation, employment status, and occupation.

An earlier Series P-20 report (No. 235) presents information for the March 1970 to March 1971 period; however, its emphasis is more on county, State, and regional mobility, rather than on movement within and among SMSA's. Other P-20 reports with mobility data on blacks include Nos. 210, 193, and 188.

Series P-20, No. 260, "Social and Economic Characteristics of Students, October 1972". This publication contains data by race in one text table, most of its 19 detailed tables, and in an appendix table. Most tables present enrollment status and level of school in which enrolled (with varying degrees of detail), cross-tabulated by one or more of the following characteristics: age, sex, type of residence, family status, years of school completed, public or private school, education of family head, income of family head, number of family members in college, full-time or part-time college attendence, type of college, and field of college study. There are also tables pertaining to children 3 to 6 years of age enrolled in special schools, enrollment status of persons in 1972 compared with that in 1971, and age grade and modal grade relationships. An appendix table presents historical data on the enrollment of blacks for single years from 1960 through 1972.

Detailed statistics on school enrollment for October of years prior to 1972 have been published in other reports of Series P-20, including No. 241 (October 1971), and No. 222 (October 1970). A limited amount of advance data on the enrollment of blacks in October 1973 can be found in P-20, No. 261, "School Enrollment in the United States: October 1973 (Advance Report)." This report contains information on enrollment status according to age, sex, whether enrolled at or below the college level, and high school graduation status. Additional detail will be included in a forthcoming final report on October 1973 school enrollment.

Series P-20, No. 258, "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1973". This annual report

presents characteristic data for households, families, subfamilies, and unrelated individuals. Among the items included for the black population are type of residence; sex of family head; family size, number of members of specified ages, and number of children by age; age of family head; age of husband by age of wife; and years of school completed, employment status, and occupation of family head; among others. Many of these characteristics appear in detailed cross-tabulations.

Data are generally presented at the national level; however, a few of the tables include characteristics for regions and three large metropolitan concentrations. Similar data for March 1972 and 1971 appear in Series P-20, Nos. 246, and 233, respectively. A limited amount of more recent data on black households and families are contained in P-20, No. 266, "Households and Families by Type: March 1974."

Series P-20, No. 257, "Undergraduate Enrollment in 2-Year and 4-Year Colleges: October 1972". One of the text tables in this report has summary statistics on the college enrollment of blacks 14 to 34 years old. Data are presented according to type of college, and year in college. None of the detailed tables has any data on enrollment according to race. Similar data for 1971 can be found in Report No. 236.

Series P-20, No. 255, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1973". Marital status, family status, and living arrangements by age, sex, type of residence, and region, are presented for the black population in five tables of this report. An additional table details the presence of parents and living arrangements for blacks under 18 according to age and sex. Comparable figures for 1972 and 1971 were issued in Series P-20, Nos. 242 and 225, respectively.

Series P-20, No. 253, "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1972". This report presents selected social and economic characteristics of persons of voting age according to voter registration status and voting participation in the November 1972 election. Characteristics tabulated for blacks 18 and older include age, sex, type of residence, marital status, school enrollment, years of school completed, labor force participation and employment status, occupation, class of worker, and family income.

Separate tables contain additional tabulations of many of the above listed characteristics according to time of day person voted, use of absentee ballot, reason for not voting, and reason for non-registration. A group of tables at the end of the report present characteristics of voters and non-voters in 1972 according to voting participation in 1968. Statistics are at the national level with occasional presentations for regions.

Other recent P-20 reports with information on blacks of voting age include: Reports, No. 244, "Voter Participation in November 1972;" No. 230, "Characteristics of New Voters: 1972;" and No. 228, "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1970."

Series P-20, No. 245, "Living Arrangements of College Students: October 1971". This report describes the living arrangements of college students as found in the October 1971 Current Population Survey. The listed arrangements include living in own household, with parents or relatives, with non-relatives, in college housing, and other. These arrangements are cross-classified for the black population with such characteristics as sex, age, marital status, type of college, and living arrangements the previous summer.

Series P-20, No. 243, "Educational Attainment: March 1972". This annual educational attainment report contains 12 tables of which seven present data on the black population—all by age. In each table an attainment distribution ranging from 0 to 4 years of elementary school, to 5 years of college or more (in addition to median years completed) is cross-tabulated by one or more of the following characteristics: type of residence, sex, region, occupation, and income. Occupation and income data are presented only for the male population.

Series P-20, No. 239, "Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage by Year of Birth: June 1971". This report is based on a June 1971 study sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, utilizing supplementary questions to the Current Population Survey. Included is information on number of times married, when first and last marriage began, when and how the first and last marriages ended, and separations. In most tables the data are classified by year of birth and sex, and some of the marital indicators are presented by annual income and educational attainment. All 16 tables present data on blacks. Unlike many of the subject areas covered annually in the P-20 series of reports, this marital history study is the first of its kind since 1967, the results of which were published in Series P-20, Number 223.

Series P-23, No. 50, "Female Family Heads". This study uses data from Current Population Surveys and the 1960 and 1970 decennial censuses to present summary data regarding trends in the incidence of female family headship and a profile of the social and economic characteristics of female family heads and their family members. Most of the report's 21 tables present the latest available data (usually from the March 1973 CPS) and comparable figures for 1960 and 1970. Twenty tables have statistical data on the black population.

Characteristic items portrayed for blacks include age, type of residence, marital status, family size, number of children, educational attainment, labor force participation, occupation, work experience, income, source of income, incidence of low-income status, tenure of housing, and the relationship of rent to income. Two tables focus on the incidence and age female primary individuals, and one table presents summary data on the age, marital status, and number of children of female headed subfamilies.

Series P-23, No. 49, "Population of the United States, Trends and Prospects: 1950-1990". This report was prepared as a part of the background material for the World Population Conference held August 1974. It represents one of a series of "country statements" prepared by each of 57 cooperating countries. Its statistics are from the 1950, 1960, and 1970 decennial census, Current Population Surveys, annual vital statistics records and numerous other sources both Government and private. Its content is primarily text presentation; however there are about 20 tables and several charts with summary data on the black population. Among the characteristics on blacks covered in the tables are fertility, childspacing, and illegitimate births; life expectancy and death rates by cause; illiteracy; income; and such employment items as occupation, industry, labor force participation, and number of earners in families.

Series P-23, No. 48, "The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population the United States, 1973". This publication is the seventh in a series of special studies on the black population released by the Bureau of the Census, the first four of which were published jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These studies contain numerous statistical tables relating to a wide range of social, economic, and other chracteristics, with a discussion of findings, including the most significant trends and patterns for each characteristic. The particular focus of this year's report is on the changes which have occurred in the early 1970's. Comparisons are made with the mid- and late-1960's. Most of the material in these reports is from Current Population Surveys and the 1970 census; however, some data are also provided by other sources, both inside and outside the Federal Government.

Demographic and social characteristics covered in this edition include population composition and distribution, marital and family characteristics, fertility and birth expectations, and education. Economic items include labor force participation, employment status, work experience, occupation and industry, union membership, income and earnings, and low-income status. Other subject areas covered include voting, holders of political office, selected housing characteristics, expenditures on cars and other consumer durable goods, and health and vital statistics. Separate chapters detail the status of black women and the characteristics of blacks living in the low-income areas of cities with a 250,000 black inhabitants or more in 1970. Some of the tables present comparable data for whites, and a few include statistics according to region.

Earlier reports in this series of special studies have included statistics on migration, military participation, crime victimization, subemployment, and other items. The following is a listing of the six other reports in this series:

Report Title	Census Bureau *Current Population Report* series, number	*BLS* report number
"The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1972"	P-23, No. 46	*
"The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1971"	P-23, No. 42	*
"The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1970"	P-23, No. 38	394
"The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969"	P-23, No. 29	375
"Recent Trends in Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States" (Issued, July 1968)	P-23, No. 26	347
"Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States" (Issued, October 1967)	P-23, No. 24	332

*Published solely by Bureau of Census with BLS contributing data and analysis on labor force and employment developments.

Series P-23, No. 44, "Characteristics of American Youth: 1972". "Characteristics of American Youth: 1972", is the fourth annual P-23 series report issued on the 14 to 24 year old population. Subjects on which data are presented for black youth are population, school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, family status, voter participation, fertility, labor force status and low income.

The tables in this publication present generalized data; however detailed data on these subject areas can be obtained from appropriate reports in the P-20, and P-60 series.

Series P-23, No. 41, "Preliminary National Census Survival Rates, By Race and Sex, For 1960 to 1970". This report presents survival rates by race for the 1960–70 decade. These rates are based on the population as enumerated by age in two successive decennial censuses and represent the ratio of the population in a given age group at the second census to the population in the same cohort at the earlier census, and adjusted to exclude net immigration during the intercensal period. Data are provided, by age and sex, for the "Negro and other races" category as well as for Negroes only.

Series P-23, No. 39, "Differences Between Incomes of White and Negro Families by Work Experience of Wife and Region: 1970, 1969, and 1959". This report presents statistical data on white and Negro husband-wife families by family income, earnings of the husband and of the wife, work experience and occupation of the wife, and age of the husband, for 1970, 1969, and 1959. Data are provided at the national level, for the South, and for the balance of the Nation. An earlier report in the P-23 series, "Differences Between Incomes of White and Negro Families by Region, 1969 and 1959", P-23, No. 35, provides similar income data but with less detail.

Series P-23, No. 37, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960". The data in this report are from the March 1970, Current Population Survey and a one-in-a-thousand sample of the 1960 census. The purpose is to compare findings over the 10-year period. All tables present data for the following type of residence categories for both years: (1) metropolitan areas, (2) central cities within metropolitan areas, (3) suburban rings, and (4) nonmetropolitan areas. A few tables cover SMSA's of 250,000 inhabitants or more. Coverage of the black population is present in all 30 tables, and most are tabulated by the sex of persons or of family heads, whichever is applicable.

The characteristics covered are age, region, type of family, marital status, presence of children, education, labor force and employment status, occupation, weeks worked, earnings and income. A total of 12 tables present characteristics of the low-income population.

This report is the third in a series presenting data for persons residing in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Data for 1968 and 1969 were presented in Series P-23, Numbers 27, and 33.

Series P-23, No. 36, "Fertility Indicators: 1970". "Fertility indicators: 1970," is one of the few Current Population Reports which includes some data from the National Center for Health Statistics in HEW, and privately conducted surveys. The focus of this report is on trends and differentials in fertility during the preceding decade; however, some tables present time series extending back 50 years to provide historical perspective.

Characteristic items presented for the black population include recent trends in fertility; fertility by age structure, marital status, and such social and economic characteristics as type of residence, occupation, income and education; child spacing; birth expectations; illegitimacy; and attitudes toward contraception and abortion.

Series P-25, Nos. 519, 461, and 441, "Population Estimates and Projections". The P-25 series of Current Population Reports generally presents population estimates and projections for the United States as a whole; however, there are occasional reports with data at less than the National level, and/or with breakdowns by age, sex, or race or all three. The most recent such report with data on blacks is No. 519, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1973". This publication presents estimates of the Negro as well as the Negro and other races popula-

tion by single years of age and by sex, for July 1 of each year from 1960 to 1963. It provides three separate series of estimates—of the total population including armed forces overseas, of the resident population, and of the civilian population. In addition are April 1, 1960 and 1970 counts from decennial censuses.

A previous P-25 publication with information on blacks is No. 461, "Components of Population Change by County: 1960 to 1970." The statistical data in this report are not from the CPS but from the 1970 census, and also comprise part of the material in the PHC(2) Series of reports. The only other P-25 report with data on blacks issued since early 1970 is No. 441, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Race, and Sex: July 1, 1967 to July 1, 1969," issued March 1970. Its data comprise part of the estimates contained in P-25, No. 519, cited above.

Series P-27, No. 45, "Farm Population of the United States: 1973". This report is one of a series of annual reports on the farm population prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census and the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture. Detailed data on blacks (Negro and other races) include counts of the farm population by sex and age; labor force participation, employment status, and whether employed in agricultural industries for persons 14 years old and over by sex and region; and class of worker, by whether employed in agricultural industries, sex, and region, for persons age 14 and over. In addition, general statistics on type of family, family size, number of children in family, fertility, income, and low-income status are provided for both the farm and nonfarm black population.

Comparable data for 1972 appear in Series P-27, No. 44, and earlier reports have been published annually since 1961.

Series P-28, No. 1508, Summary of Special Censuses Conducted by the Bureau of the Census Between July 1, 1973 and December 31, 1973. This report summarizes the findings of special censuses[5] conducted during the last 6 months of 1973. A total of 68 such censuses were taken during this period, most of which were in portions of Arkansas, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Data for blacks in this publication (and in the P-28 reports listed below) are limited to counts, by sex, of the Negro and other races population.

Report P-28, No. 1507, "Summary of Special Censuses Conducted by the Bureau of the Census Between January 1, 1973 and June 30, 1973," presents a summary of 92 special censuses. Most of these were conducted in portions of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Report P-28, No. 1500, "Summary of Special Censuses Conducted by the Bureau of the Census Between April 1, 1970 and December 31, 1972," provides summary data from the 141 special censuses taken during the 33 month period following the taking of the decennial census. Most of these were conducted in a large number of suburban communities in the Chicago, Illinois SMSA. A large number of special censuses were also conducted in parts of Arkansas and North Dakota during this period.

Series P-60, No. 96, "Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households". This report includes limited data from the March 1974 Current Population Survey on households headed by blacks. Characteristics items include the representation of black households within each income quantile of all households; the distribution of income among black households; and number of persons, number under 18 years of age, and number 18 or older. Similar reports for 1972, 1971, and 1970 are Series P-60, Numbers 89, 84, and 79 respectively.

Series P-60, No. 95, "Supplementary Report on the Low-Income Population: 1966 to 1972". This report presents detailed social and economic data for the total population and for those below the low-income level for individual years of the 1966–72 period. These data, based on the March 1967 to 1973 Current Population Surveys, were extracted from a series of tabulations prepared for the Office of Economic Opportunity. They supplement data on the low-income population published in other Series P-60 reports.(See P-60, No. 91.)

Included among the data presented in this report's 11 tables are tabulations of the low-income status of blacks cross-tabulated by age and sex, type of residence, family status, employment status, work experience, reason for not working, occupation, industry, major activity (in school and other), income, and type of income. Selected data are presented for

[5]A special census is generally undertaken on the authorization of an appropriate local government. The local government agrees to pay all the necessary expenses and to provide office space and equipment. Ordinarily the content of a special census is limited to questions on age, sex, race, and household relationship, although additional items may be included at the request and expense of the sponsor.

blacks in each of the 10 Federal Administrative regions for 1969 to 1972 and on the characteristics of blacks with incomes between 100 and 125 percent, and between 125 and 150 percent of the low-income level for the same years.

Series P-60, No. 94, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973". "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973" is an advance report with a considerable amount of preliminary data on black families and persons according to low-income status. Data for persons include low-income status according to sex, age, and family status. Information on families include tabulations according to type of residence; family size and number of children; and the age, sex, educational attainment, employment status, work experience, and occupation of the family head. Limited data are also provided on income deficit (the additional income required to attain the low-income level) and the incidence of persons with income less than 125 percent of the low-income level. A detailed report with numerous cross-tabulations will be issued later this year. Detailed report with numerous cross-tabulations will be issued later this year. Detailed information on the low-income population in 1972 are available in Series P-60, Nos. 91 and 95.

Series P-60, No. 93, "Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States". This is an advance report which includes a considerable amount of data on the income of black families and persons. Median 1973 income of all black families and families in which the head worked year-round full-time is presented according to type of residence, region, type of family, and number of earners. Medians for black persons and year-round full-time workers are provided according to region. Income distributions are presented for all families, unrelated individuals, and persons, but without any cross-classification. A more detailed 1973 income report is scheduled for release in the latter part of 1974. Detailed data, however, are available for 1972; see P-60, No. 90, below.

Series P-60, No. 91, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972". Coverage of the low-income population has been a part of the P-60, Consumer Income Series of reports since 1963. Since 1968 they have been issued on an annual basis. In addition to current information, some of these reports contain historical data beginning in 1959. The report for 1972 contain 45 detailed tables, all but eight with data on the black population. These tables show the number and incidence of persons and families with low-income by such characteristics as type of residence, region, residential mobility, marital status, type of family, number of children, education, age, employment status, occupation, number of earners, work experience, and type of income. There are several tables presenting information on the amount of income needed to close the gap between current income and the low-income threshold. In addition, 12 summary tables can be found among the 14 pages of text material at the beginning of the report. Some previous P-60 reports on the low-income population include numbers 86, 81, 76, and 68.

Additional tabulations on 1972 low-income are available in Series P-60, No. 95, and advance data for 1973 are presented in Series P-60, No. 94.

Series P-60, No. 90, "Money Income in 1972 of Families and Persons in the United States". This publication, the latest in a series of detailed annual reports on income, contains 76 tables of income data from the March 1973 Current Population Survey. About half of the tables contain information on the incomes of blacks. The data include income of families and unrelated individuals and earnings of persons by type of residence, region, marital status, type of family, number of children, education, age, number of earners in the family, weeks worked, and other characterisics. Additional tables present information on the source of income and some historical data from 1947 through 1971.

A text section prefacing the detailed tables contain discussions of findings, related reports, definitions, data comparability, and the source and relability of the estimates.

The P-60 series reports on income contain information by race dating as far back as 1954; however reports issued before 1965 have considerably less detail than later ones. A list of previously issued P-60 reports is provided on pages 165–66 of the 1972 income report.

Series P-65, No. 47, "Household Expenditures on Cars and Selected New Household Durables: 1968 to 1972, Annual Data". This *Current Population Report* presents data regarding the spending on major durable goods by households in the 1968–72 period. These data were gathered in the Survey of Consumer Buying Expectations (CBE), which was conducted on a quarterly basis from July 1966 through April 1973,

but has since been discontinued.

Expenditures of black headed households are presented for each of the 5 years and for all years combined. In addition, the number of items purchased per 100 households over the 5-year period is given. Durable goods covered include new cars, used cars, washing machines, clothes dryers, kitchen ranges, refrigerators and freezers, dishwashers, room airconditioners, black and white televisions, and color televisions.

Results from each of the individual quarterly surveys are published in previous P-65 reports. These reports also contain home buying data, and probability statistics on the purchase of homes and consumer durables. However, they do not provide the detail on individual appliances, by race, contained in P-65, No. 47. Report No. 46 contains a statement concerning the decision to discontinue the CBE Survey.

Data published by the Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Economic Reports

Report No. 239, "The Hired Farm Working Force of 1972: a Statistical Report". This annual report published by the Economic Research Service presents information on the size and composition of the hired farm working force and on the employment and earnings from farm and nonfarm work during the year. Data are obtained from supplemental questions to each December's Current Population Survey schedule. Statistics for Negro and other races in the 1972 report include: Number of farm workers by sex, man-days of farm wage work, and per day and per year wages earned for farm and nonfarm work by region and sex. Separate tables provide data for persons who did 25 days of farm work or more and for those who reported farm work exclusively. Reports 222, 201, and 180 provide similar data for 1971, 1970, and 1969, respectively.

Selected Other Data Sources

The following listings provide selected data sources other than the 1970 Decennial Sources and the Current Population Survey. Unlike the Decennial Census and the CPS, some of the following sources are not from household surveys, but generally from surveys of employers and educational institutions, and from the records of social welfare programs.

Data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Rural Development Service Statistical Bulletins

Bulletin No. 520 "Inadequate Housing and Poverty Status of Households". This report presents statistics on the incidence of low-income and inadequate housing in areas served by Farmers Administration (FHA) Programs (rural areas and places having 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants located outside urbanized areas). Data are drawn from the 1970 decennial census. Data for blacks include number of housing units, number of units lacking complete plumbing, and household in poverty in FHA areas at the National, Federal administrative region, and State levels.

Data from the Civil Service Commission

Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government (November 1972)

This biannual publication issued by the Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, presents statistics on the number and incidence of minority group Federal employees according to pay plan and grade or salary level. Reports are issued for May and November of each year.

The reports issued each November provide the number and proportion of blacks at the national level for 120 separate Federal agencies according to pay plan and detailed grade and salary level. In addition, Government-wide totals are provided for each State, 75 individual SMSA's, and 11 civil service regions according to pay plan and grade or salary level grouping. An introductory text to the November, 1972 edition includes some tables with data for the 1969–72 period. Reports issued each May are less detailed and coverage is generally limited to the national level.

Data from the Bureau of the Census[7]

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1973

The *Statistical Abstract*, published annually since

[7]Census Bureau publications with results of the decennial census and the Current Population Survey are described elsewhere in this directory.

1878, provides a selection of data on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States from both governmental and private sources. In addition to presenting more than a thousand tables on numerous subjects, it is appended with a detailed guide to statistical source publications, a list of State statistical abstracts, and a directory of government and other agencies providing input to this volume.

The 1973 edition contains over 100 tables with data on the characteristics of the black population; a large number of which come from decennial censuses and Current Population Surveys, covering demographic, educational, labor force, employment, income, and housing characteristics. However, there are numerous tables containing other data from sources which are not described elsewhere in this directory. These tables include statistics on health and vital statistics (section 2 of the 1973 *Statistical Abstract*), arrests and crime victimization (section 5), and school desegregation (section 4).

County and City Data Book, 1972

This volume is the eighth in the *County and City Data Book* series and the first to incorporate data from the 1970 Census. It contains eight summary data items on black population and housing for the United States, each of the four regions, 50 States, 3,141 counties (or county equivalents), 243 SMSA's and 248 urbanized areas, and the 840 cities and 76 unincorporated places of 25,000 inhabitants or more. Items included are: Number of blacks in 1970 and percent increase between 1960 and 1970; black as a percent of total elementary and secondary school enrollment; median 1969 income of black families; number of black occupied housing units; and proportions of those units which are owner occupied, lacking some or all plumbing facilities, and with 1.01 persons or more per room. For urbanized areas, cities, and unincorporated places, additional black data are presented—families as a proportion of total families, and percent of black families below the low-income level.

Census of Agriculture: 1969, reports

Selected 1969 Census of Agriculture reports includes data on black operated farms and their operators. Volume 1 *Area Reports* (a series of State reports containing Statewide and county data) provides statistics on such characteristics as age, place of residence, and weeks worked off the farm of black operators; tenure, type of organization, size and type of farm, economic class, and acres of harvested croplands; and value of farm, machinery and equipment, and crops harvested. Some of these data are provided for individual counties, with greater coverage of counties in the southern States.

Volume II is a series of nine publications, each designated as a chapter for the *General Report*, which is a national summary. Of the four chapters with data on black operated farms (Nos. 2, 3, 7, and 8), number two contains the most information. In it are such characteristics as tenure, age of operator, acreage, and economic class of farm. More detailed statistics are presented for the South. Some of the tables in both volumes I and II provide comparative data for earlier years, in particular, 1964.

Minority-Owned Business: 1969

This publication presents the first comprehensive statistical data compiled on black-owned businesses. Its coverage includes industrial activity, geographic location, employment, gross receipts, and legal form of organization. Data are provided for the Nation, each State and the District of Columbia, and SMSA's having 500 minority-owned firms or more. Greatest detail is at the national level, with coverage of more than 300 separate industrial groups. More recent data are scheduled for release during the latter part of 1974.

Data from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Equal Employment Opportunity Report: 1970, Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry

This annually issued report (in 2 volumes) provides data on the employment of minorities by industry and broad occupational categories for the United States, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas. These statistics are based on reports submitted to the Commission in early 1970 by 45,000 employers representing nearly 140,000 reporting establishments and covering about 31 million workers. This is the fifth annual report containing such information, required by either Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or under Executive Order 11246.

Employment data for blacks, by sex, are provided as follows: (1) Nationwide total of black workers

covering all establishments in the survey; (2) statewide totals for 49 States and the District of Columbia (Hawaiian firms are not required to report to the EEOC); (3) industry of employment, by State, for each of 60 industry groups. These tables are published for those States in which there are at least 10 reporting establishments within the industry, or at least five establishments and at least 2,000 employees; and (4) selected industry tables (for industries meeting the same 10/5-2000 requirement above) for the 136 SMSA's containing 10,000 blacks or more, according to the 1960 census.

Reports for 1971 and 1973 are scheduled for release in the latter part of 1974.

Data from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Findings of the 1971 AFDC Study Parts I and III

This report of the National Center for Social Statistics in HEW, presents tabulations of the characteristics of beneficiaries under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, administered by the States and the Social and Rehabilitation Service of HEW. Data are based on caseload sample statistics submitted by State welfare agencies.

These findings include five tables with statistics on blacks. Table 2 of part I presents the percentage of blacks among AFDC families and children for the United States, geographic divisions, and 20 States. Part III includes four tables with data at the national level concerning the family status of the fathers and mothers of AFDC children, the length of time families have been receiving AFDC benefits, and type of residence.

Statistics similar to those in table 2 (of part I) for black beneficiaries under the Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled programs are available in *Findings of the 1970 OAA Study, Findings of the 1970 AB Study, and Findings of the 1970 APTD Study.*

Racial and Ethnic Enrollment Data from Institutions of Higher Education: Fall 1970

This report, published by the Office for Civil Rights includes college enrollment statistics on black full-time students in higher education according to level (undergraduate, graduate) for the Nation, States, and individual institutions. Data are from a 1970 survey conducted by the Office for Civil Rights upon those institutions receiving or expecting to receive some form of Federal financial assistance. Comparable data are included for total enrollment, American Indians, Orientals, and Spanish surnamed persons.

Digest of Educational Statistics, 1973

The 1973 edition of this annual Office of Education publication contains 21 tables with summary information on the black population, black students, and the schools they attend. Some of these tables contain school enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force data excerpted from Current Population Reports, Special Labor Force Reports, and decennial censuses—data sources already enumerated in this Directory. Other tables have information on items not already covered, including black enrollment in adult education programs; first-time college students by race; enrollment and degrees conferred in institutions attended predominantly by blacks; representation of blacks on college faculties; age of public school buildings used by blacks; racial/ethnic isolation (segregation) in public schools; and 1969 test scores, by race, in five areas of educational progress.

Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 1971

This annual supplement contains numerous statistical tables on the characteristics of perons receiving benefits under the social security program. In the 1971 edition, six of its 146 tables present information for blacks. Included among these tables are data on the number of biacks receiving social security benefits during the year, number in current-payment status at the end of the year, and average monthly amount of benefit according to type of beneficiary, age, sex for the Nation; number of blacks beneficiaries for regions and States; and number of black persons receiving worker disability allowances according to cause of disability and occupation. Similar data for previous years are available in earlier editions of the supplement. In addition, statistical data by race for 1969 have been published in "Social Security Benefits and Earnings of Minority Groups in Covered Employment", Social Security Administration *Research and Statistics Notes*, No. 5—1971.

Data from the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

This periodical provides monthly data collected and reported to the Manpower Administration by cooperating State employment security agencies, and in some cases from interviews with a sample of unemployment insurance claimants. Limited data for Negro and other races are available in eight tables presenting information at the national level. Two of these tables also have data for individual States. Characteristics for Negro and other races include age, sex, weeks unemployed, occupation, industry, and educational attainment.

Manpower Research Monographs

Monograph Nos. 15, 16, 21, and 24. These *Manpower Research Monographs* present results from 5-year longitudinal studies performed by the Center for Human Resource Research of The Ohio State University, under contract for the Manpower Administration.[8] These studies examine the labor market experience of four groups of the national population: Men 45 to 59 years old, women 30 to 44, and young men and women age 14 to 24. Each group was surveyed at annual intervals, for a total of six surveys in the 5-year period.

At this time the results of the first three surveys for the older women and the younger men, the first four surveys for the older men, and the initial survey for the younger women have been published in the following monographs:

No. 15, Volumes I, II, III—"The Pre-Retirement Years" (men aged 45 to 59 at the time of the initial survey in 1966).

No. 16, Volumes I, II, III—"Career Thresholds" (men 14 to 24 years old at the time of the initial survey in 1966).

No. 21, Volumes I, II—"Dual Careers" (women 30 to 44 years old at the time of their initial survey in mid-1967).

No. 24, Volume I—"Years for Decision" (women 14 to 24 years old at the time of their first survey in early-1968).

[8]The U.S. Bureau of the Census, under a separate contract is responsible for development of the samples, conducting all the interviews, processing data, and preparing the tabulations requested by the Center for Human Resource Research. The Center is responsible for the analysis of data and the preparation of the reports.

Additional volumes under each title and at least one consolidated summary report are planned for future publication.

Most of the statistical tables in the currently available volumes contain information for blacks on a large number of social and economic characteristic items. These include marital status, labor force participation, employment status, years of school completed, vocational training, occupation and industry, hourly pay, hours or weeks worked or both, and occupational and geographic mobility. In addition, numerous items pertaining to health, commitment to the work ethic, job attachment, and job satisfaction are presented in most reports.

The amount of discussion and number of tables devoted to individual characteristic items enumerated above, as well as those covered in only a few volumes, vary among the four population groups. For example, data on prospective retirement and pension plans, and relatively greater coverage of job satisfaction and health items are found in the reports on the older men. For the older women, there is relatively heavy emphasis on the presence of children, attitudes on working women, and other labor force participation determinants. For the younger groups, such items as school enrollment, educational and occupational aspirations, and knowledge of the world of work are large parts of the volumes on young men; while enrollment, aspirations, presence of clerical skills, and presence of children items comprise a large part of the monograph on women 14 to 24 years old.

Most of the items covered in these reports are presented in cross-classification with one or more other items. In addition, a large body of explanatory and analytical text discusses findings and year-to-year changes.

Section II. Persons of Spanish Ancestry

Introduction

Data are available for persons of Spanish ancestry according to several different definitions. The 1970 census used four basic identifiers to provide statistical information for persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish background. These identifiers are based on origin, surname, language, and birthplace. The use of multiple identifiers reflects the fact that ethnicity is considerably more difficult to ascertain than race, which in the census, is based on the respondent's self-identification. Only one of the Spanish identifiers—Spanish origin or descent—relies on self-identification. It is also the means by which the Spanish ancestry population has been identified in the Census Bureau's Current Population Surveys.

Spanish origin—This identifier, used in a decennial census for the first time in 1970, is based on self-identification according to responses to the following question asked of a 5 percent sample of households throughout all areas of the country: "Is this person's origin or descent—(fill one circle)."

0 Mexican	0 Central or South American
0 Puerto Rican	0 Other Spanish
0 Cuban	0 No, None of these

Data based on the origin identifier are presented primarily in the Volume II, *Subject Reports*, however Spanish ancestry data located in any census report on such 5 percent sample questions as work disability, vocational training, number of bedrooms, and type of fuels used in the home, are also based on this identifier.

Spanish surname—This identifier has been used in the 1950, 1960, 1970 censuses to classify separately the large concentration of Spanish surnamed persons in the Southwest. In five Southwest States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) persons with Spanish surname were identified by means of a list of over 8,000 Spanish surnames originally complied by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1936 and later up-dated by the Bureau of the Census.

Spanish language—This concept was used for the first time in the 1970 census; however, the basic component, mother tongue, has a relatively long history in census use. The question on mother tongue is related to the language spoken in the person's home as a child, and was asked of the 15 percent sample of households. Persons of Spanish language consist of persons having reported Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue. About 18 percent of persons of Spanish language in 1970 were not actually of Spanish mother tongue.

Spanish language is the largest component of the Spanish heritage definition used in presenting most data in Volume I of the population census, in a few Volume II reports, and in many of the housing census publications.

Birth or parentage—The identifier with the longest history of census use is the one in which information on the birthplace of the individual and of his parents was obtained. From the questions, information is obtained concerning the number of first and second generation immigrants from such countries as Mexico, Cuba, and other Latin American countries as well as persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage. Birth and parentage data, however, fail to include third and successive generation members of an ethnic group. This identifier is used in some of the PC(2) Subject Reports. It is also used for the Middle Atlantic States in defining the term Spanish heritage.

Spanish heritage—This is a summary concept making use of the language, surname, and birth and parentage identifiers. It is the basis of most Spanish ancestry data in the Volume I reports of the Census of Population, the Volume I and II reports of the Census of Housing, and the PHC(1) Census Tract reports. A person is defined to be Spanish heritage if he is (a) of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in New Jersey, New York, or Pennsylvania, (b) of Spanish language or Spanish surname in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, or Texas, (c) or of Spanish

language in the other 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Yet another identifier was used for persons of Spanish Ancestry in most of the Census Employment Survey reports (PHC(3) Series)—white Spanish. This group consisted of white persons of Spanish mother tongue or birth or both, or parent's birth in a Spanish speaking country.

As previously mentioned, the Spanish origin self-identifier is also used in the Current Population Survey. The questionnaire wording, however, has varied among surveys with regard to this identifier—and affects consistency in the number or persons identifying one's self as of Spanish origin or descent. In the November 1969 CPS, the respondent was asked to choose from six items (Is . . .'s origin or descent? Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, other Spanish, None of these). Those choosing "none of these" were then asked a second ethnicity question regarding other origin or descent. Ethnic identification in the March 1971 and 1972 surveys consisted of only one question with 15 items. Those who chose Mexicano or Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish were classified as of Spanish origin or descent.

In the November 1972 survey, there was another variation—an origin or descent question with 16 choice categories. Spanish origin choices included Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican (Mexicano), Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Spanish. The March 1973 CPS had 17 categories, seven of which were Spanish identifiers—those which were in the November 1972 survey plus a Central or South American entry. The March 1973 question has remained as a continuing CPS item since that date.

These slight changes can affect the counts of all persons of Spanish origin or descent and those of one or more specific origins. For example, more persons will fall into the Mexican American category given the choices of Mexican-American, Chicano, or Mexican (Mexicano), than given the Mexican choice alone.

Spanish ancestry data in the EEOC employment reports are published under the heading of Spanish surname. However, employers completing the EEOC reporting forms are instructed to indentify Spanish "surnamed" Americans by "inspection of records bearing the employees' names, by visual survey, by employees' use of the Spanish language, or other indications that they belong to this group . . . In all instances . . . included in the minority group to which he or she appears to belong, or is regarded in the community as belonging." Hence, the EEOC Spanish identifier is broader than that of surname alone. The Spanish surnamed classification in the Civil Service Commission reports on Federal employment is similar—based on origin, language, visual observation, and what the employee is regarded by his or her self, the community or the work environment, as well as surname. In the collection of the EEOC and the CSC data, the direct questioning of the employee as to race or ethnicity was not permitted.

Statistics from HEW are based on similarly broad Spanish ancestry identification expect those from the Social Security Administration, which are based on surname alone.

The data available for persons of Spanish ancestry is considerably less than that for blacks. The best sources include selected reports from the 1970 decennial census, a few of the P-20 and P-60 Series of *Current Population Reports*, and the annual Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's employment report. As already mentioned, persons of Spanish ancestry are identified according to several different definitions; the individual data source listings indicate the specific identifier used in each report or series or reports.

Almost all publications containing Spanish ancestry data also contain comparable statistics for blacks and the total population. In a number of reports similar data are available for whites also.

For the user who needs publications covering a wide range of social and economic characteristics of persons of Spanish ancestry at the National level, without detailed cross-classification of items, there are three reports which can satisfy such requirements. These are the *Census of Population: 1970*, PC(2)-1C, *Subject Reports*, "Persons of Spanish Origin"; the PC (1)-1C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary" report (data on persons of Spanish heritage); and the Series P-20, No. 264 *Current Population Report*, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1973."

Two additional 1970 census PC(2) reports—No. 1-D, "Persons of Spanish Surname," and No. 1-E, "Puerto Ricans in the United States"—provide data (similar to those in the Spanish origin subject report) for Spanish surnamed persons living in five southwestern States and for persons of Puerto Rican birth and parentage, respectively. All three of the above PC(2) reports contain data for States, areas, and places with substantial Spanish ancestry population.

Good sources for more detailed data at the national and regional levels include the *Census of Population; 1970*, "Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary" (PC(1)-D1) report and most of the Series PC(2) *Subject Reports*. In addition, most of the HC(7) *Census of Housing; 1970, Subject Reports* contain Spanish ancestry data.

Statistics at the State level are located primarily in the individual State reports of the PC(1)-C and PC(1)-D Series of the *Census of Population: 1970* and the PC(2)-1C, ID, and IE reports already cited as good sources of national data.

Data on persons of Spanish ancestry at the area and place level are located primarily in the three PC(2) reports listed above; the PC(1)-C, PC(1)-D, and HC(1)-B States reports; and the HC(2) *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics* reports. Census tract data are available in the PHC(1) series, and data for low-income areas of large cities are presented in the PHC(3) Census Employment Survey series as well as in report PC(2)-9B.

Reports from the Census of Population and Housing: 1970

Census of Population: 1970, reports

Data on persons of Spanish ancestry are available in two chapters of the Volume I reports of the 1970 Census of Population—Chapter "C", "General Social and Economic Characteristics," and Chapter "D", "Detailed Characteristics." Most identifier; however, selected 5 percent sample items cross-classified by Spanish origin are also included.

Thirty-two of the 39 Volume II *Subject Reports* contain information on the Spanish ancestry population. Most tables in these reports use the Spanish origin or descent identifier; however, such identifiers as Spanish language, birth or parentage, surname, and heritage are used in other tables.

Volume I (Series PC(1)), *Characteristics of the Population*

Series PC(1)-C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics". The "General Social and Economic Characteristics" series of reports presents 15 percent sample data covering a wide range of subjects according to the Spanish heritage identifier (a few 5 percent items are presented using the Spanish origin identifier). Among the social characteristics covered for persons of Spanish heritage are age; country of birth or parentage; mother tongue; year moved into present house, and residence in 1965; school enrollment, years of school completed; veteran status; family composition; and fertility. Economic characteristics include labor force and employment status; weeks worked in 1969; activity 5 years ago; place of work and means of transportation to work; occupation, industry, and class of worker; earnings and income; and poverty status.

In addition, data for persons of Spanish origin, include marital history items, vocational training and work disability. These reports also contain counts of persons of Spanish language, of Puerto Rican birth or parentage, and of Spanish origin.

Information is presented in 51 State reports for States, SMSA's, urbanized areas, central cities, and all places of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Also similar data with less detail are given for these places of 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants and counties containing 400 persons or more of Spanish heritage. A United States summary report contains similar data for the Nation and its four regions. An additional PC(1)-C report, No. 53 has similar statistics, without racial or ethnic breakouts, for Puerto Rico.

Series PC(1)-D, "Detailed Characteristics". These reports present data on the same subject areas as the PC(1)-C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," but with more detailed cross-classification. In each State report there is a total of eight tables on nativity, mother tongue, citizenship, and migration; five on education; 12 on marital status, household characteristics, and fertility; six on labor force and employment status; 20 on occupation and industry; and 25 on income, earnings, and poverty; among others. A United States summary contains comparable tables for the Nation and its regions as well as summary tables with less detail for States, areas, and large cities. A separate PC(1)-D report contains similar data for Puerto Rico.

Virtually all tables contain data for the Spanish heritage population on a Statewide basis; as well as for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants with at least 25,000 persons of Spanish heritage. In a few cases, coverage is extended to SMSA's and cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more. Data in a few tables are presented using the Spanish origin identifier.

All tables covering the Spanish ancestry population contain comparable data for the black and total population. Many of the national and statewide tables also have comparable statistics for whites.

Volume II (Series PC(2)), *Subject Reports*

Report PC(2)-1A, "National Origin and Language". This report includes seven tables with social and economic characteristic data on the Spanish language population, and nine tables with data on persons who reported birth or parent's birth in four counties or areas with large Spanish speaking populations.

Table 1 has counts of persons of Spanish language according to age, sex, and nativity status (total, native of native parentage, native of foreign or mixed parentage, and foreign born). Four additional tables present social and economic characteristics for persons of Spanish language who are native of native parentage, by region, in format comparable to data in this publication on other population groups.

These characteristics, presented for broad age groups (and often by sex) include relationship to head of household, marital status, fertility, residence in 1965, years of school completed, mother tongue, labor force participation and employment status, occupation, class of worker, income of families and unrelated individuals, and poverty status.

There are nine tables providing data on persons with birth or parentage in Mexico, Cuba, other Nations in the West Indies, and other parts of Central and South America. Four present the same characteristic data described in the preceding paragraph for the first and second generation population from each of these four areas. Another two tables have similar statistics for this same population and for persons of Spanish language in 22 separate SMSA's while other tables present social and economic data on persons born in each of the four above mentioned areas according to year of immigration to the United States. Table 19 has information on mother tongue according to nativity status, while the final table presents nativity status data on family members and unrelated individuals.

Report PC(2)-1C, "Persons of Spanish Origin". Social, economic, and housing characteristics of persons reporting Spanish origin or descent are presented in this report. Many of the tables present data separately for persons of Mexican origin, of Puerto Rican origin, and of Cuban origin, for the United States, each of 13 States having 100,000 persons or more of Spanish origin, and 29 SMSA's and 31 cities with respective Spanish inhabitants of 50,000 or more and 25,000 or more.

Information is provided on age, sex, race, type of residence, household and family relationship, marital status, family size, presence of children, fertility, place of birth, citizenship, school enrollment, educational attainment, and vocational training. Among the economic characteristics covered in this report are labor force participation, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker, hours worked, weeks worked, number of earners in families, work disability, income of persons and families, type of income, and poverty status. Among housing characteristics presented are tenure; number of rooms, persons, and persons per room; units in structure, year structure built, and presence of complete plumbing facilities, presence of selected equipment and appliances; and value and rent.

Report PC(2)-1D, "Persons of Spanish Surname". "Persons of Spanish Surname" provides characteristic data similar to those in the preceding *Subject Report* on persons of Spanish origin. Coverage, however, is limited to persons with Spanish surnames living in the five Southwestern States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. Data for the five States combined are presented according to type of residence and nativity status; while for individual States, information is present by type of residence. Separate tables provide coverage of 28 SMSA's with 25,000 Spanish surnamed residents or more and 38 cities with 10,000 or more.

Demographic and social characteristics presented include race, country of origin, age, sex, type of residence, mother tongue, marital status and family composition items, fertility, residence in 1965, school enrollment, and educational attainment. Economic data include statistics on labor force participation and employment status; occupation, industry, and class of worker; and income of persons and families, type of income, and poverty status. Other data in this report are concerned with housing characteristics; intermarriage among those of Spanish surname and Spanish origin; and counts of the Spanish surnamed, by nativity, for counties and cities.

Report PC(2)-1E, "Puerto Ricans in the United States". This *Subject Report* presents characteristic data for persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage. The social, economic, and housing characteristics covered are similar to those included in the PC(2)-1D report on persons of Spanish surname. These include race, age, sex, type of residence, mother tongue various marital and family characteristics, education, labor force participation,

employment characteristics, income items, and selected housing data.

Presentation is at four levels of detail, with the most detail provided for the Nation, regions, and States with 10,000 Puerto Ricans or more. Less detail is provided for SMSA's and cities with 25,000 Puerto Ricans or more; while for the SMSA's with 10,000 to 25,000 and the cities with 5,000 to 25,000 similar data are provided, but without the distinction between birth and parentage made for the larger areas and places. In addition, counts by race, sex, and type of residence are furnished for every State.

Report PC(2)-2A, "State of Birth". Data on migration of native persons of Spanish origin are provided by sex according to the region, divisions, and State of birth and of 1970 residence. The greatest detail is found in two tables listing, by sex, division and State of 1970 residence tabulated by region, division, and State of birth. Data on population gains (and losses) through interstate movement and limited information on migration by age are included among other tables.

Report PC(2)-2B, "Mobility for States and the Nation". Although this publication contains no separate data for persons of Spanish ancestry, table 55 contains data for the total population. It cross-tabulates States of residence in 1970 by country of residence in 1965. Countries (or areas) listed include Puerto Rico, Mexico, Canal Zone, other North America (exclusive of areas listed above, Canada, and the United States), and South America.

Report PC(2)-2C, "Mobility for Metropolitan Areas". Information on persons of Spanish ancestry is very limited in this report—covering only six central cities. The final six pages include tables on the poverty status and the receipt of public assistance income, of persons 5 years old and over, according to place of birth, and residence in 1965 for persons of Spanish heritage. The Spanish ancestry population included in these tables are persons of Spanish language in Chicago, Detroit, and Washington, D.C.; persons of Spanish language or surname in Los Angeles; and persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in New York and Philadelphia.

Report PC(2)-2D, "Lifetime and Recent Migration". This report includes two tables with statistics on birthplace, residence in 1965, and residence in 1970 for persons of Spanish heritage. One table presents the number of native born Spanish heritage persons by sex and age, according to whether living in State of birth/or State of 1965 residence or both; as well as the 1965 to 1970 migration status of the foreign born. The other table presents, by sex, the number of Spanish heritage persons according to geographic division of 1970 residence, by division of 1965 residence, by division of birth.

Report PC(2)-3A, "Women by Number of Children Ever Born". This report contains 10 tables pertaining to the fertility of women of Spanish origin. Number of children ever born is cross-tabulated by such social characteristics as age, type of residence, race and Spanish origin of husband by that of wife, region of birth, and years of school completed. In addition, fertility data are presented according to such economic items as labor force participation, family income, and residence in low-income areas of 26 individual large cities. Separate tables include a limited amount of data for 15 SMSA's with 100,000 persons or more of Spanish origin fertility according to Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban origin; and data for women of Spanish origin in five Southwestern States.

Report PC(2)-4A, "Family Composition". This report furnishes social and economic data according to family composition as well as information on various types of families and subfamilies. Among the aspects of family composition presented for families headed by persons of Spanish origin are type and size of family; number of own children by age; ages of oldest and youngest children in the family; and presence of parents, grandchildren, subfamilies, and nonrelatives.

Social characteristics by which Spanish origin families are classified in this report include age and sex of head, marital status of head, age and year of first marriage, and the educational attainment of the head. Economic characteristics include major occupation group of head, hours worked by head, and income of head and family in 1969. Most of these data are presented for the United States and urban areas; however some tables include additional type of residence categories and separate tabulations for the South and West regions.

Report PC(2)-4C, "Marital Status". Two tables of this publication present data on the Spanish ancestry population—both are concerned with

intermarriage. One table presents data on persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and other Spanish origin according to the Spanish origin and race of spouse by sex, decade first married, and type of residence for the United States. The other table presents some intermarriage data for persons of Spanish heritage, native born of native parentage, of Spanish heritage and of Puerto Rican birth or parentage according to age of husband and type of residence. Both tables contain limited data for regions of the United States.

Report PC(2)-4D, "Age at First Marriage". This report contains statistics on persons of Spanish origin 14 to 79 years old by age at first marriage. Four tables have data on persons of Spanish origin by sex and age in 1970, according to age at the time of first marriage as well as cumulative percentages persons whose first marriage was prior to reaching selected years of age. Groups for which data are presented include all persons of Spanish origin—Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other Spanish origin—for the United States; all persons of Spanish and persons of Puerto Rican origin in New York City; and all whites of Spanish origin and Mexican origin in the five southwestern States.

Two additional tables are provided. One presents data on age of first marriage, by age in 1970, and sex, for persons born in Mexico. The other provides data on age of first marriage, by educational attainment, by age in 1970, and sex, for all persons of Spanish origin in the United States, in urbanized areas, and in the South.

Report PC(2)-4E, "Persons In Institutions and Other Group Quarters". This publication includes occasional data on persons of Spanish origin living in group quarters. Information on inmates of institutions includes national counts according to age, sex, type of residence, and type of control of institution for each of eight types of institution. Separate data are provided for persons of Mexican origin and Puerto Rican Rican origin. In addition, counts of inmates of Spanish origin are furnished at the State level for each type of institution. Counts of the noninstitutional population in group quarters are also provided for the Nation and States.

Report PC(2)-5A, "School Enrollment". Nationwide data on school enrollment of the Spanish ancestry population are included in this publication. Seven of its 17 statistical tables present social and economic characteristics of persons of Spanish language according to enrollment status, year of school in which enrolled, and relative progress in school, by age and sex. Four additional tables contain characteristic data on those aged 16 to 26 not enrolled in school.

Characteristic items covered among these tables include education of mother and father, occupation of parents, family income, migration status, marital status, labor force status, and number of brothers and sisters. Two of the tables present characteristics of college students, including data on living arrangements and veteran status. Two separate tables include data on persons born in Mexico; one of these also has enrollment information on second generation Mexican Americans.

Most of the tabulations are also presented for persons of Spanish language living in central cities of urbanized areas, in urbanized areas outside central cities, and rural areas. Some tables present separate data on persons of Spanish language in the five Southwestern States.

Report PC(2)-5B, "Educational Attainment". "Educational Attainment," unlike the *Subject Report* on school enrollment, has no data on the Spanish ancestry population, other than some figures on persons of Latin American birth or parentage in table 1. These data include distributions of years of school completed according to age, sex, and type of residence.

Report PC(2)-5C, "Vocational Training". This report presents detailed statistics on a nationwide basis according to field of vocational training. Published tables include data for persons of Spanish origin by sex and often by age, according to educational attainment, labor force and employment status, occupation, industry, and earnings. Comparable data are shown in each table for persons who have never completed a vocational training program.

Report PC(2)-6A, "Employment Status and Work Experience". This report contains data on labor force participation and employment status and on weeks worked in 1969. Data on the labor force participation and the employment status of persons of Spanish origin are presented by age, sex, type of residence, school enrollment, and educational attainment. A separate table on residence in 1965 furnishes labor force data according to the Spanish heritage identifier. Tables on weeks worked in 1969, included data on persons of Spanish origin according

to age, sex, type of residence, school enrollment, educational attainment, labor force participation and enrollment status.

Report PC(2)-6B, "Persons Not Employed". Data on the characteristics of persons of Spanish origin who are not employed (persons either not in the labor force or those in the labor force but unemployed) are provided in most tables of this report according to age, sex, and year last worked. Subjects covered include type of residence, household relationship, marital status, presence and age of children, school enrollment and educational attainment, labor force participation and employment status, occupation, activity in 1965 and low-income status. Statistics are provided at the national level only.

Report PC(2)-6C, "Persons With Work Disability". Characteristics of persons 18 to 64 years old according to presence, and length of work disability are presented in this publication. Six of its 13 tables include data on persons of Spanish origin according to age, sex, type of residence, type of family, presence of related children under 18, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, work experience, and earnings. Some of these tables permit comparison of characteristics of those with no, partial, or total work disability.

Report PC(2)-6D, "Journey to Work". "Journey to Work" presents data for workers 16 years of age and over, classified by place of residence and place of work for large SMSA's and their constituent parts. Social and economic characteristic data are presented only for the total population; however place of residence by place of work tabulations are provided for Spanish ancestry workers. These counts are available for persons of Spanish language living or working in each of the 124 SMSA's of 250,000 inhabitants or more in 1970.

Report PC(2)-6E, "Veterans". This report contains information on the characteristics of civilian male veterans, by age and period of service. Statistics covering veterans of Spanish language include data on living arrangements, household and family status, martial status, number of children, size of family, and years of school completed. They also include data on labor force participation, employment status, occupation, weeks worked, class of worker, income and earnings, geographic mobility, and selected housing characteristics.

Report PC(2)-7A, "Occupational Characteristics". "Occupational Characteristics" provides statistics for persons of Spanish origin according to detailed occupation (up to 441 separate occupational categories). For the experienced labor force, occupation is cross-tabulated by age and sex, residence in 1965, type of residence, marital status, school enrollment, educational attainment, weeks worked in 1969, earnings, family income, and poverty status. Characteristics of employed persons include age and sex, hours worked, and class of worker. All data are presented at the national level only.

Report PC(2)-7B, "Industrial Characteristics". "Industrial Characteristics" presents data on persons of Spanish origin, by sex, for the experienced labor force and the employment according to industry. Information is provided for 227 separate industries in some table and 87 in others. Among characteristics of the experienced labor force classified by industry are age, educational attainment, type of residence, region of residence in 1965. Also used are weeks worked in 1969, hours worked during the week prior to the date of the 1970 Census, total earnings, wage and salary earnings, and family income. Statistics for employed Spanish origin persons include age, class of worker, and hours worked.

Separate tables provide information on such characteristics as sex, educational attainment, weeks worked, and marital status, according to class of worker and whether employed in agriculture, for the experienced labor force. For the employed, class of worker statistics are furnished according to age, sex, and hours worked.

Report PC(2)-7C, "Occupation by Industry". This report presents national statistics cross-classifying occupation by industry. One table contains data for persons of Spanish origin. This detailed table has 102 occupational classification items for men, 65 for women for each of 55 industrial classification items.

Report PC(2)-7D, "Government Workers". This report presents characteristics of persons who worked in Government at the time of 1970 Census. Fifteen tables include data for persons of Spanish origin. Information is provided for all government workers, and many tables have separate breakouts for each level of government (Federal, State, local). Among characteristics for Spanish origin

government workers are sex and age, occupation, industry, weeks and hours worked, wage and salary earnings, family income, and educational attainment. Several of the tables contain considerable cross-classification.

Report PC(2)-7F, "Occupation of Persons with High Earnings". This Subject Report contains two tables with statistical data on persons of Spanish origin who reported 1969 earnings of $15,000 or more. Information is presented for the experienced civilian labor force according to detailed occupation, sex, age, and seven levels of earnings.

Report PC(2)-7E, "Occupation and Residence in 1965". Occupation in 1970 of persons of Spanish origin is cross-classified by occupation in 1965 according to sex and age in 1970 in two tables of this report. Two other tables provide comparable cross-classification by industry in 1970 and 1965. Although tabulations on the geographic mobility of persons of Spanish origin are not provided in this publication, limited data on the 1965–70 migration of persons of Spanish heritage appear in *Subject Reports* PC(2)-2C and 2D.

Report PC(2)-8A, "Sources and Structure of Family Income". This report devotes a portion of one table to the income structure (distribution, mean, and median) of families headed by persons of Spanish origin. Income statistics are presented at the national level, according to the type of family, age of family head, and number of earners, according to type of residence. No data are presented as to the source of Spanish origin income.

Report PC(2)-8B, "Earnings by Occupation and Education". Nine tables in this report provide data on 1969 earnings for persons of Spanish origin or descent according to age, sex, region, occupation, work experience, and education. Statistics are provided for five age groups, six levels of education, and up to 37 occupational groupings for all with work experience in 1969, as well as for those who worked 50–52 weeks that year.

The greatest detail is provided for men 25 to 64 years old (37 occupations), and women in the same age group (30 occupations), nationwide; while 12 broad occupational categories are used in the national tabulations for Spanish Americans 18 to 24, and 65 and over, as well as for all regional data.

Report PC(2)-8C, "Income of the Farm Related Population". This report presents statistics pertaining to farm income as measured by farm self-employment income, and value of farm products sold. Statistics for the Spanish origin population are shown for the United States and the State of Texas.

Farm self-employment income is tabulated according to the total income of families and unrelated individuals, age of family head and persons 14 and older; sex of persons 14 and older; size of family, presence of children under 18; and school enrollment status. It is tabulated also according to educational attainment of family heads and persons over 14; employment status, occupation, and weeks worked of family heads, wives, and all persons 14 and over; number of earners in families; source and amount of income for families and persons 14 and over; and the wage and salary income of wives. Many of these same items and selected housing characteristics are also presented according to value of farm products sold by rural farm households.

Report PC(2)-9A, "Low-Income Population". "Low-Income Population" presents detailed cross-classifications of data for persons and families of all income levels and incomes below the low-income (poverty) level. Information is given on such social characteristics of the Spanish origin population as age, sex, type of residence, size of place of residence, place of birth, family status, type of family, marital status, presence and age of related children, fertility, school enrollment and relative progress in school, educational attainment, vocational training. It is given also on such economic characteristics as labor force participation, employment status, occupation, presence of work disability, weeks worked in 1969, earnings, number of earners in family, and level and sources of income.

A separate table presents data on the near poor—including those whose earnings would not be sufficient to bring his or her family above the low-income level, and those who would fall below that level if social security public assistance income were removed. A final table presents selected housing characteristics according to low-income status. Tables with information on the Spanish origin population are at the national level only.

Report PC(2)-9B, "Low-Income Areas in Large Cities". This publication contains data for the 50 largest cities (individually and combined) and the four largest boroughs in New York City. This report includes data for persons of Spanish language and include counts of those living in each city and six

aggregates of census tracts within the city according to the percent of persons below the poverty level in 1969.

The bulk of the data, however, consists of the presentation of characteristics for the total city, those areas with census tracts with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more, and the remainder of the city. These characteristics include age, sex, place of birth, residence in 1965, relationship to household head, family status, presence and living arrangements of children, size of family fertility, school enrollment, years of school completed, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, place of work and means of transportation to work, income, type of income, difference between income and poverty level, ratio of income to poverty level, and selected housing items.

Similar data for persons of Spanish language residing in individual low-income neighborhoods of 49 of these cities have been subsequently published in the *Supplementary Reports* series—PC(S1), report Nos. 65–103.

Report PC(2)-10B, "State Economic Areas". This report includes statistics on the general social and economic characteristics of persons of Spanish heritage in each of the 510 State economic areas into which the Nation is divided. State economic areas are relatively homogenous subdivisions of States. They consist of single counties or groups of counties which have similar economic and social chacteristics. Appendix A to this *Subject Report* contains more information on the definition of these areas.

The data are essentially geographic consolidations of selected county tabulations previously published in the PC(1)-C series of reports for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Characteristics covered are age and sex, household relationship, fertility and presence of children, school enrollment and educational attainment, labor force and employment status, occupation and industry of employed workers, source and level of income, and incidence of poverty.

Census of Housing: 1970, reports

Three series of reports in the housing census provide data for persons of Spanish ancestry Chapter B of Volume I (HC(1)-B), and Volume II (HC(2)), provide statistical information for SMSA's, urbanized areas, places, and counties according to the Spanish heritage identifier. Seven of the nine Volume VII reports (HC(7)) contain national and some regional data according to the Spanish language identifier (except one which has data for Spanish heritage households). No Spanish ancestry data are available in the HC(1)-A, HC(3), HC(4), HC(5), and HC(6) series of reports.

Volume I (Series HC(1)), *Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties*

Series HC(1)-B, "Detailed Housing Characteristics". This series of reports contains information on housing occupied by persons of Spanish heritage for SMSA's, urbanized areas, cities and other places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and counties. Data for persons of Spanish ancestry at the State and National levels are not published in these reports; and coverage for places smaller than 50,000 inhabitants and for nonmetropolitan counties is not provided unless the Spanish heritage population is 400 or more.

Subjects covered include tenure (owner or renter occupied); year moved in; utilization characteristics (number of rooms, number of persons, and persons per room); and structural and plumbing characteristics (kitchen and plumbing facilities, bathrooms, year structure built, number of units in structure, access to unit, source of water, and means of sewage disposal). Also included are equipment items (heating and air conditioning equipment, and availability of telephone); automobile availability; and financial characteristics (value and rent).

Volume II (Series HC(2)), *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics*

This series of reports consists of one report for each of the 247 standard metropolitan statistical areas recognized in the 1970 census. The SMSA reports contain considerable detail and cross-classification of data with regard to housing occupied by the Spanish heritage population. A summary report for the United States and regions was also issued for this series; however it does not include any data on this population group.

Characteristic items include most of the housing items previously listed for the HC(1)-B series of reports, and such population items as type of family, income of families and primary individuals, and year moved in. Information for Spanish heritage occupied housing is given for each SMSA, central city, and place of 50,000 inhabitants or more provided the area

or place had a 25,000 inhabitants or more of Spanish heritage in 1970.

Volume VII (Series HC(7)), *Subject Reports*

The *Census of Housing: 1970, Subject Reports* consist of nine publications, each of which presents statistics on a particular subject area. Seven of these reports contain a large number of detailed housing characteristic items and occasional population items for households headed by persons of Spanish ancestry.

These seven reports are:

HC(7)-1 "Housing Characteristics by Household Composition"
HC(7)-2 "Housing of Senior Citizens"
HC(7)-3 "Space Utilization of the Housing Inventory"
HC(7)-4 "Structural Characteristics of the Housing Inventory"
HC(7)-5 "Mover Households"
HC(7)-6 "Mobile Homes"
HC(7)-7 "Geographic Aspects of the Housing Inventory"

Report HC(7)-1 provides tabulations using the Spanish heritage identifier, while the six other reports have data for persons of Spanish ancestry identified as persons of Spanish language. Each report presents data at the national level with detailed cross-classification of items, and most include information according to type of residence and/or region or both. Housing of senior citizens has some additional tabulations at the State, area, and place levels.

One or more of the *Subject Reports* include such population characteristics as number of persons in household; age, sex, education, marital status, labor force status, occupation, industry, veteran status, residence in 1965, and income of household head. They include also the number of children, and presence of children under specified ages, of nonrelatives, and of persons over specified ages, as well as income of households, families, and primary individuals.

Information regarding the availability of any of these population characteristics (as well as 20 housing items) in individual reports can be found in table B-6 of appendix B of this directory.

Joint population-housing reports

Series PHC(1), *Census Tracts*

The *Census Tracts* reports contain data on population and housing characteristics for 241 standard metropolitan statistical areas, their central cities, suburban places of 25,000 or more, and the 32,169 census tracts in SMSA's as well as 604 tracts lying outside SMSA's.

For each census tract, counts are provided for the number of persons of Spanish language, persons not of Spanish language but with a Spanish surname (only in reports for SMSA's in the Southwest), persons of Spanish mother tongue, and persons of Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, and "other American" birth or parentage. The characteristics listed below, however, are provided only for those tracts with 400 persons or more of Spanish heritage.

Population items covered in this series are age by sex, household relationship, school enrollment, educational attainment, residence in 1965, employment status, occupation, income, and poverty. Housing data include ownership status, rooms, persons, persons per room, value and rent, number of units in structure, year moved in, selected equipment, and automobile availability.

Report No. 29 of the PC(S1) series, *Supplementary Reports*, "Population and Housing Characteristics for the United States, by State: 1970," presents State and national data with the same table format as the *Census Tracts* reports publications. The tables in this report thus provide a convenient means for users of the tract data to make comparisons with national and State data on the same subjects.

Consistent with the definition of the Spanish heritage identifier, the Census Tracts reports for SMSA's in the five southwestern States present characteristics for those of Spanish language or surname. However, five reports in the PC(S1) Supplementary Reports series furnish identically formatted Spanish ancestry tables for persons of Spanish surname only – an identifier used for the five State area in previous censuses. These reports are:

PC(S1)-57, "Characteristics of the Spanish Surname Population by Census Tract, for SMSA's in Arizona: 1970."
PC(S1)-58, "Characteristics of the Spanish Surname Population by Census Tract, for SMSA's in California: 1970."
PC(S1)-59, "Characteristics of the Spanish Surname Population by Census Tract, for SMSA's in Colorado: 1970."
PC(S1)-60, "Characteristics of the Spanish Surname Population by Census Tract, for SMSA's in New Mexico: 1970."
PC(S1)-61, "Characteristics of the Spanish Surname Population by Census Tract for SMSA's in Texas: 1970."

Series PHC(3), *Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas*

This series of 76 reports covers 68 selected low-income areas. Sixty are in 51 large cities, and eight

are in rural areas. In addition, there are eight summary reports including a United States summary for the urban areas. The data in these reports are from a separate survey (the Census Employment Survey) conducted late 1970 and early 1971 as part of the overall program of the 1970 decennial census.

Data on persons of Spanish ancestry shown in these reports are based on the birth or parentage and the language identifiers. Tabulations are presented for low-income areas in which 5 percent or more of the total population is "white Spanish." "White Spanish" is defined as a white with either his birth or the birth of one or both parents in Puerto Rico, Mexico, Cuba, or another Latin American country, or with Spanish as the language spoken most often in his home as a child. In the report (No. 3) on Puerto Ricans in New York City, the tabulations include Puerto Ricans of all races. A total of 30 of the urban reports and two of the rural reports have general social and economic characteristic data on the "white Spanish" population; while 14 of the urban and one of the rural reports contain detailed tabulations. The detailed tabulations are provided for areas in which 20 percent or more of the total population is "white Spanish."

All tables present data by sex (or sex of family head) for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over, and the detailed tables contain numerous cross-classifications of data by age, years of school completed, and other characteristics.

Among the subjects covered in these tables are age; marital and family status; number of persons, children, and earners in families; educational attainment and job training; labor force and employment status, and extent of unemployment; occupation and industry; hourly, weekly, and annual earnings; sources and structure of family income, and extent of poverty; place of work, and method and cost of transporation to work; desire for work of those not in the labor force and reasons for not seeking work; reasons for leaving last job; job-seeking methods; lowest acceptable pay; expenses for mortgage, rent, and utilities; installment debt; and residential mobility.

Supplementary Reports

Series PC(S1), population *Supplementary Reports*

Supplementary Reports are two open-ended series of reports on individual subjects from the 1970 census. To date, 103 PC(S1), and 20 PC(S1), reports have been issued on population and housing subjects, respectively. More will be published throughout the 1970's. Most reports are reprints of one or more entire tables or parts of tables found in larger final report publications. In regard to the Spanish ancestry population, 44 reports of the PC(S1) series contain data in other 1970 census publications. One other report (PC(S1)-30) consolidates data from numerous other reports.

Report No. 29 "Population and Housing Characteristics for the United States, by State: 1970." Data for persons of Spanish *heritage* for the United States and each of the States are presented in a format comparable to that of the population and housing data items in the PHC(1) series of Census tract reports.

Report No. 30 "Persons of Spanish Ancestry." This report presents population counts according to the various Spanish ancestry identifiers. Data are shown for the Nation, regions, States, and SMSA's (and central cities). The data herein do appear in other census reports; however, this report presents material which could otherwise be obtained only by consulting 52 separate PC(1)-C reports. A Spanish language edition of this report, PC(S1)-305, is also available.

Report No. 53 "Residence in 1965 for Selected Areas." This report presents corrected data on residence in 1965 for 48 SMSA's. Its contents replace comparable figures in the 48 individual PHC(1) Census tract reports for the designated SMSA's, most of which are in the New England States. Tables include data for persons of Spanish heritage.

Report No. 57 "Characteristics of the Spanish Surname Population by Census Tract, for SMSA's in Arizona: 1970." This is one of five Supplementary Reports which presents data for persons of Spanish surname in the SMSA's of the five southwestern States. It supplements reports in the PHC(1) *Census Tracts* series in which data were published for persons of Spanish heritage (persons of Spanish language or surname). Tables in these five reports are identical in format to Tables P-7, P-8, and H-5 of the PHC(1) reports. Reports PC(S1)-58, 59, 60, and 61, provide coverage of the Spanish surname population for SMSA's in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, respectively.

Reports No. 65 through No. 103 "Low-

Income Neighborhoods in Large Cities: 1970." These 39 Supplementary Reports contain data on individual low-income neighborhoods in 49 of the Nation's 50 largest cities. Low-income neighborhoods are subdivisions of low-income areas, which include all census tracts in which 20 percent or more of all persons were below the low-income level in 1969. These low-income neighborhoods generally consist of contiguous census tracts with a combined population of 20,000 or more; and the number of such neighborhoods in these cities range from 2 to 35. The low-income area of one city, Honolulu, was not divided into neighborhoods.

Characteristic items on the social, economic, and housing conditions of persons of Spanish language residing in neighborhoods covered in these Supplementary Reports are similar to those published in Subject Report PC(2)-9B, Low-Income Areas of Large Cities. Six of the seven tables have identical format, providing comparability of the neighborhood data in the PC(S1) reports with data published for the entire city, the entire low-income area, and the balance of the city published in PC(2)-9B.

PC(S1) Reports on low-income neighborhoods in large cities[1]

Report number	*Cities*
65	Atlanta, Ga.
66	Baltimore, Md.
67	Birmingham, Ala.
68	Boston, Mass.
69	Buffalo and Rochester, N.Y.
70	Chicago, Ill.
71	Cincinnati, Ohio
72	Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio
73	Columbus, Ohio
74	Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.
75	Denver, Colo.
76	Detroit, Mich.
77	El Paso, Tex.
78	Houston, Tex.
79	Indianapolis, Ind.
80	Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.
81	Kansas City, Mo.
82	Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif.
83	Louisville, Ky.
84	Memphis and Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
85	Miami, Fla.
86	Milwaukee, Wis.
87	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
88	Newark, N.J.
89	New Orleans, La.
90	New York, N.Y.
91	Norfolk, Va.
92	Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.
93	Omaha, Nebr.
94	Philadelphia, Pa.
95	Phoenix, Ariz.
96	Pittsburgh, Pa.
97	Portland, Oreg.
98	St. Louis, Mo.
99	San Antonio, Tex.
100	San Diego and San Jose, Calif.
101	San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.
102	Seattle, Wash.
103	Washington, D.C.

[1]No low-income neighborhoods were defined within the low-income area of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Reports from the Current Population Survey

More than 20 publications in the *Current Population Reports* series include information on persons of Spanish origin. Most of these are in the P-20 series. Several of the *Current Population Reports* either are advance data releases or contain only limited data on this minority group. Seven of the P-20 reports include considerable data on the Spanish ancestry population—Numbers 264, 250, 249, 226, 224, 221, and 213.

In addition, two publications in the BLS *Special Labor Force Reports* series (Nos. 158 and 155) include limited data on persons of Spanish origin.

Perhaps more noteworthy, however, is the fact that beginning in April 1974, a limited amount of CPS data on the labor force and employment status of persons of Spanish origin are being published by the BLS on a quarterly basis in *Employment and Earnings*. These data are based on the continuing ethnic origin identification item added to the CPS in March 1973, mentioned earlier in this section. An article introducing the series and providing 1973 averages appeared in the April 1974 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment and Earnings

This monthly publication began presenting quarterly employment data on the Spanish origin population in the April 1974 issue. These data, consisting of one table in the January, April, July, and October issues, include, population, labor force participation, and employment status for the total 16 years old and over Spanish origin population, men 20 years and over, women 20 and over, and both sexes combined 16 to 19 years old. The number employed in agriculture and non-agricultural industries are also

provided for each of these groups. This table (No. A-60) also includes comparable data for the total population, whites, and blacks.

An article introducing this data series appeared in the April 1974 *Monthly Labor Review* (MLR)—"Employment and Unemployment Among Americans of Spanish Origin" (MLR Reprint No. 2957). This article also provides 1973 annual averages for the items enumerated above as well as for major activity of persons not in the labor force, additional age detail on labor force participation and unemployment, occupation, and unemployment rates by occupation of experienced workers.

Special Labor Force Reports

Report No. 158, "Employment of School-Age Youth: October 1972". This report presents a limited amount of data on the labor force participation and employment status of Spanish origin youth (ages 16-24) according to sex and school enrollment status. These are covered in various tables which were included in the text of the article as it appeared in the September 1973, *Monthly Labor Review*. None of the 12 supplementary tables appearing in this *Special Lab or Force Report* contains Spanish origin data.

Report No. 155, "Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts: October 1972". This is the first *Special Labor Force Report* to contain statistical data on persons of Spanish origin. It presents employment information of Spanish origin youth age 16 to 24 according to high school graduation status. Characteristics covered include age, sex, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, and industry. These data are included in three of the six text tables which appeared in the June 1973, *Monthly Labor Review*. None of this report's 14 supplemental tables contains Spanish origin data.

Data published by the Bureau of the Census

Current Population Reports

Series P-20, No. 265, "Fertility Expectations of American Women: June 1973". This is the first *Current Population Report* to contain detailed fertility data on women of Spanish origin or descent. A limited amount of data on this subject has previously appeared in P-20, Nos. 226 and 254. Statistics on fertility and expectations of future births are cross tabulated in No. 265 according to a large number of social and economic characteristics. These include age, type of residence, marital status, age at first marriage, relationship to household head, interval since first marriage, interval since latest birth, expected date of next birth, years of school completed, labor force participation, and family income. Some data are also presented on husbands of women in husband-wife families—years of school completed, employment status, occupation, and income.

Data according to specific Spanish origin (Mexican, Puerto Rican, other) are not included in this report; but some fertility statistics for these individual groups appear in P-20, No. 226, "Fertility Variations by Ethnic Origin: November 1969." These 1969 data are tabulated according to age, marital status, type of residence, household relationship, educational attainment, labor force status, occupation, and income.

Series P-20, No. 264, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1973". This report contains 12 text tables and 14 detailed tables with demographic, social, and economic data from the March 1973 Current Population Survey. Characteristic items covered include age, type of residence, marital and family status, type and size of family, presence of children, educational attainment, employment status, occupation, income, and low-income status.

Most tables present national level data on individual Spanish origin ethnic groups—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central or South American as well as the Spanish origin total. Published detail for the individual groups is limited to reasonable levels of sampling variability; thus tables with considerable cross-tabulation may include ethnic data only for the largest group(s). Some population and age data are also presented for the five southwestern States (combined) and for three individual States. A text discussion provides a summary of the data as well as information on the comparability of the March 1973 data with those from earlier Current Population Surveys and the 1970 Census of Population: 1970.

Similar data for the Spanish origin population from the March 1971 and 1972 Surveys are contained in P-20, No. 250. Most of its tables are in a format identical with those in the 1973 report. However the earlier report includes language data not presented in No. 264; whereas this more recent report includes low-income status, not covered in earlier P-20 reports. Many of the 1971-72 data are also included in Series P-20, No. 249, "Characteristics of the Population by Ethnic Origin," which has statistics on

Spanish origin persons as well as seven other ethnic groups. Advance data from the March 1974 CPS have been released in P-20, No. 267, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1974" (an advance report), a seven-page publication, which will soon be superceded by a more detailed presentation.

Listing of "Persons of Spanish Origin" Reports in the P-20 Series

Report number	Title	and Notes
267	"Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1974"	advance report
264	"Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1973"	supercedes No. 259
259	"Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1973"	advance report
250	"Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1972 and 1971"	supercedes No. 238 and supplements No. 224
238	"Selected Characteristics of Persons and Families of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Other Spanish Origin: March 1972"	advance report
224	"Selected Characteristics of Persons and Families of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Other Spanish Origin: March 1971"	
213	"Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: November 1969"	supercedes No. 195 See individual listing for P-20 No. 213.
195	"Spanish-American Population: November 1969"	advance report first CPR with Spanish origin data

Series P-20, No. 260, "Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1972". This is the first *Current Population Report* containing detailed information on the school enrollment of persons of Spanish origin. These statistics are presented in one text table and 12 detailed tables. Most tables have enrollment status and level of school in which enrolled, cross-tabulated by one or more of the following characteristics: Age, sex, type of residence, family and marital status, years of school completed, education and income of family head, number of family members in college and whether attending college on a full-time basis, and control of school. There are also data on persons 3 to 6 years of age enrolled in special schools, enrollment status of persons in 1972 according to enrollment in 1971, and relative progress in school.

Series P-20, No. 257, "Undergraduate Enrollment in 2-Year and 4-Year College: October 1972". This report contains limited data on the college enrollment of Spanish origin persons 14 to 34 years old. These statistics are found in one of the text tables presenting enrollment according to type of college, and year in college.

Series P-20, No. 253, "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1972". This publication includes two tables containing voter registration and participation data for persons of Spanish origin. Statistics are presented by age and sex for the total Spanish origin voting age population, and by sex only for persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and other Spanish origin.

Series P-20, No. 252, "College Plans of High School Seniors: October 1972". This report presents limited data on the post-high school educational plans of high school seniors of Spanish origin enrolled in October 1972. Data include intention of college attendence; and if so, the type of college (2-year, or 4-year, or both). For those not planning college attendance, the intention of attending any other type of school is included.

Series P-20, No. 213, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: November 1969". This publication presents data from the November 1969 Current Population Survey, the first CPS containing questions regarding ethnic origin or descent and language usually spoken in the home. (Preliminary data superceded by this report were published in P-20, No. 195). Its 27 tables cover such characteristics as origin of head by origin of wife, nativity, mother tongue, language usually spoken in the home, educational attainment, literacy in English and/or Spanish or both, employment status, occupation, and family income.

Many of the tables include data by specific Spanish origin—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish. Some of the tables include separate information for persons of Spanish origin in the Southwest, and several tables have cross-tabulations by age, sex, and other characteristics.

Additional data for many of the subjects covered in this report as well as on place of birth for persons of Spanish origin (and six other ethnic groups) are provided in Current Population Reports, Series P-20,

No. 221, "Characteristics of the Population by Ethnic Origin, November 1969," issued in late April of 1971. More detail on educational attainment of the individual Spanish ethnic groups can be found in CPR, Series P-20, No. 220, "Ethnic Origin and Educational Attainment, November 1969." Another report based on the 1969 survey, containing fertility data on Spanish Americans, is discussed elsewhere in this directory.

Series P-23, No. 50, "Female Family Heads." This study on female family headship contains one table with limited data on persons of Spanish origin. For each year of the 1970–73 period, the following data cells are presented: Number of families with a head of Spanish origin, number with female heads, and percent of Spanish origin families with female heads.

Series P-60, No. 91, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972". This report includes the first Spanish ancestry data made available from the March 1973 CPS. In this survey the number of Spanish origin households sampled was doubled compared to earlier years in order to increase the reliability of Spanish origin data.

Spanish origin data include low-income status in 1972 according to type of Spanish origin and sex for families and unrelated individuals Nationwide, and more limited data for five Southwestern States. Similar data have been published for 1971 and 1970 in P-60, Nos. 86 and 81, respectively. The expanded sample for the March 1973, survey has resulted in the publication of Spanish origin low-income data according to the following additional characteristics: age, type of family, size of family, number of children, educational attainment, number of earners, employment status, work experience, and occupation.

A limited amount of data on the 1973 low-income status of persons of Spanish origin are provided in the final table of Series P-60, No. 94, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973," (an advance report). Data are from the March 1974, Current Population Survey.

Selected Other Data Sources

The following data source listings are of selected publications issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition, several miscellaneous items from the Bureau of the Census are included.

The publications of EEOC, CSC, and HEW generally contain Spanish ancestry data labeled as Spanish surname. In these reports Spanish surname generally refers to a Spanish ancestry population wider than that within the Census Bureau's "surname" definition.

The determination of the Spanish population is usually included in the technical notes of these reports. These notes contain facsimiles of survey questionaires with instructions for their completion–the Spanish identification criteria are among these instructions.

Data from the Civil Service Commission

Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government (November 30, 1972)

This publication presents statistics on the number and incidence of minority group Federal employees according to pay plan and grade or salary level. It is issued by the Bureau of Manpower Information Systems.

The number and proportion of persons of Spanish ancestry are provided at the national level for 120 separate Federal agencies according to pay plan and detailed grade or salary level; and government-wide totals are provided for each State, 75 individual SMSA's and 11 civil service regions according to pay plan and grade or salary level grouping. An introductory text includes some tables with data for the 1969-72 period. Although this report is issued biannually with statistics for each May and November, only the reports for November include data for States and SMSA's.

Although tables headings used the Spanish surname indicator, personnel taking the survey were instructed to include persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican or other Spanish origin, including Spanish speaking persons whose surnames are no longer Spanish due to marriage or some other reason in the Spanish surname classification. In addition, the Spanish surname designation was applied to anyone who considered himself or herself to be–or is regarded in the work environment or the community to be of Spanish ancestry.

Data from the Bureau of the Census

Minority-Owned Business: 1969

This publication, Report No. MB-1, presents the first comprehensive statistics on business firms

owned by persons of Spanish origin. Coverage includes industry, location, number of employees, gross receipts, and legal form of organization, according to specific type of Spanish origin—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Central or South America origin. Data are provided for the United States, individual States and the District of Columbia, and SMSA's with 500 or more minority-owned firms. Statistical detail is greatest at the national level.

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1973

The 1973 edition of the annual *Statistical Abstract* contains some data on persons of Spanish ancestry. The particular Spanish identifier (heritage, origin, bithplace, surname) varies among tables. Subjects covered include population counts, immigration according to country of birth and country of last residence, Cuban refugees, naturalization, school enrollment, educational attainment, employment status, family-income, low-income status, Federal Government employment, and business ownership.

Most of these data can be found in other sources listed elsewhere in this directory.

Data from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Equal Employment Opportunity Report: 1970 Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry

This report in two volumes provides employment data on minorities by industry and broad occupational categories for the United States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas. The statistics are based on reports on about 31 million workers submitted to the Commission in early 1970 by 45,000 employers representing nearly 140,000 reporting establishments. This is the fifth and latest available report containing such information required by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or Executive Order 11246.

Employment data for persons of Spanish ancestry refer to Spanish surnamed Americans. This concept, as used by EEOC, includes not only persons with such surnames, but anyone else determined by employers to be of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or other Spanish origin, or to use the Spanish language.

Spanish ancestry data, by sex, are provided as follows: (1) Nationwide totals covering all employers in the survey; (2) statewide totals for 49 States and the District of Columbia (Hawaiian employers are not required to report to the EEOC); and (3) industry tables, by State, for eight States in which Spanish Americans constitute a sizeable portion of the population. These tables are published for those States in which there are at least 10 reporting establishments within the industry, or at least five establishments and at least 2,000 total employees.

Data from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Findings of the 1971 AFDC Study Parts I and III

This report (and others listed below) presents tabulations of the characteristics of beneficiares under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, administered by the States and the Social and Rehabilitation Service of HEW. Data are based on caseload sample statistics submitted by State welfare agencies to the National Center for Social Statistics.

These findings include limited statistics on persons of Latin American birth or ancestry. Table 3 of part I presents the representation of Spanish ancestry families among all AFDC families for the United States, geographic divisions, 20 individual States, and Puerto Rico. Part III provides four tables with data at the National level. Included are statistics on the family status of fathers and mothers of AFDC children, the length of time families have been receiving AFDC benefits, and type of residence.

Statistics similar to those in part I of the 1971 AFDC report are available under the Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled programs in *Findings of the 1970 OAA Study*, *Findings of the 1970 AB Study*, and *Findings of the 1970 APTD Study*, respectively.

Racial and Ethnic Enrollment Data from Institutions of Higher Education: Fall 1970

This publication prepared by the Office for Civil Rights includes counts of Spanish surnamed persons enrolled as full-time students in institutions of higher education in 1970. Data are furnished according to level (undergraduate, graduate) for the Nation,

States, and individual institutions. The Spanish surname designation used in this report is not necessarily restricted to "surname" as used in Bureau of the Census publications. See page 27 under "Student Enrollment Data," for data collection and minority group designation information.

Digest of Educational Statistics, 1973

Five tables of this 12th annual publication of the Office of Education contain data on persons of Spanish ancestry; the particular Spanish identifier varies among tables. Items covered include enrollment in adult education programs; median number of years of school completed, by State; representation among first-time college students; enrollment in public schools by level of isolation (segregation); and 1965 achievement test scores.

Social Security Administration, Research and Statistics Notes

Note No. 28-1972, "Spanish-Surnamed Social Security Beneficiaries in the Southwest". This research note provides information on Spanish surnamed persons in five southwestern States receiving benefits under the social security program in 1971. Data on this population include counts by State, by type of beneficiary, and family classification; and average monthly benefits by type of beneficiary. Some of these statistics are presented by age, sex, marital status and disability status. All tables contain comparable data for the total population of these five States and some tables include data for all whites and blacks. Surname, as used in this report, is based on matching social security records with a list of Spanish family names.

Section III. Races Other Than Black

Introduction

Statistical information from nationwide surveys for races other than white or Negro are available from a few complete count enumerations such as those contained in reports from the Office for Civil Rights in HEW, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Civil Service Commission; and from the decennial census, which provides data based on relatively large sample sizes 5, 15, and 20 percent and complete enumerations. Limited data are also available from the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Survey limitations related Survey limitations related to sample size and other sampling characteristics preclude availability of data on races other than black from the Current Population Survey.

The decennial census is the only major data source for most of the individual "other" races; the other sources include only two "other" race categories—American Indians and Orientals. The 1970 census provides information for American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos at the national, regional, State, area, and place levels, and for Koreans and Hawaiians at the national level and for selected States and areas. Counts of Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska are also provided.[1]

The decennial census is also the only one of the four major sources which relies on self-identification of race. In the 1970 census, the category American Indian includes persons who indicated their race as American Indian or who did not indicate specific race but reported the name of an Indian tribe or such race items as French-American Indian, Indian-American, Mexican-American Indian, Red, or Spanish American Indian. Japanese includes persons reporting Japanese, Japanese-American, Nipponese, or Oriental. Chinese included those reporting Chinese, Chinese-American, or Mongolian. Filipino and Korean include persons who indicated Filipino or Filipino-American, and Korean or Korean-American, respectively.

There were numerous other races reported on the 1970 census questionnaires; but of these, data were coded and tabulated only for Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska and for Hawaiians. Among the remaining races are: Asian, Burmese, Cambodian, Ceylonese, Eurasian, Indonesian, Javanese, Laotian, Lapp, Malayan, Melanesian, Micronesian, Polynesian, Samoan, Siamese, Thai, Tibetan and Vietnamese.

Data for American Indians and specified other races are extremely limited. Two *Subject Reports* from the *Census of Population: 1970*, (PC(2)-1F, "American Indians," and PC(2)-1G, "Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States"), contain the bulk of the available social and economic data. The latter publication also contains some data on Koreans and Hawaiians. One of the *Census of Housing: 1970, Subject Reports*, HC(7)-9, "Housing of Selected Racial Groups," is the only housing report with data for minority races other than Negro. These three publications also contain statistics for regions and selected States, SMSA's, and, for the PC(2)-G report, and selected cities. The report on American Indians also has tribal and reservation data.

Small amounts of information for these races are scattered among other Census of Population: 1970, PC(2) Subject Reports (Nos. 1C, 1D, 3A, 4A, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 7A, 7B, 9A, 9B, and 10A) and total about 80 pages of tabulations. Also a few tables of the PC(1)-B and -D State reports contain population counts by age and sex for these races.

Reports from the Census of Population and Housing: 1970

Census of Population: 1970, reports

Volume I (Series PC(1)), *Characteristics of the Population*

Series PC(1)-B, "General Population Charac-

[1]The Bureau of the Census is in the process of preparing a report with data on the social and economic characteristics of Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska. This report will be issued as part of the PC(S1), *Supplementary Reports* series.

teristics". The "General Population Characteristics" series of reports contain counts of the American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino populations, by sex, for the United States, regions, divisions, States, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, counties, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. Data for the Nation, regions, divisions, and States also include population counts by type of residence and size of place. Counts of these groups are also presented for places of 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, but not by sex.

Series PC(1)-D, "Detailed Charactertistics". The PC(1)-D reports contain counts of the American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Korean populations by sex, age and nativity at the State, regional and national levels. The State report for Alaska (PC(1)-D3) contains similar data for Eskimos and Aleuts (omitting Koreans), while the Hawaii (PC(1)-D13) and the United States Summary reports include counts of Hawaiians.

In addition, the PC(1)-D reports include some fertility data for Japanese and Chinese women 35 to 44 years old; and age at first marriage data for American Indians, Japanese, and Chinese 30 to 49 years old.

Volume II (Series PC(2)), *Subject Reports*

Reports PC(2)1C, "Persons of Spanish Origin," and PC(2)-1D, "Persons of Spanish Surname". Table 2 of "Persons of Spanish Origin" has counts of American Indians of Spanish origin or descent for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States. Table 5 provides counts of American Indians and Filipinos at the National level according to sex, nativity status, and type of Spanish origin (total, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban).

"Persons of Spanish Surname" presents counts of American Indians and Filipinos of Spanish surname, by sex, for Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas according to type of residence, and for each of 28 SMSA's and 21 places (in these five States) having 25,000 inhabitants or more with a Spanish surname.

Report PC(2)-1F, "American Indians". This report is the principal source of data on the social, and economic characteristics of American Indians. The data are presented by type of residence and often by sex for the United States, regions, and the 18 States with 10,000 or more Indians. More detailed data by sex and age are included for the eight States with having an Indian population of 25,000 or more. Statistics are also furnished for the 30 standard metropolitan statistical areas having 2,500 Indians or more, the 24 reservations having 2,300 or more, and the 32 tribes having 3,800 Indians or more. Few of the data herein are included in any other census volume. Moreover, this publication contains more social and economic data on American Indians than all other *Census of Population: 1970,* reports combined.

Statistics presented in the first 15 tables are identical in subject matter to those in the 1970 census *Subject Reports* on Negroes, other minority races, and Spanish Americans. In addition there are tables showing population counts by age and sex for 90 tribal classifications, and 115 reservations identified by the Bureau of the Census. Another table presents data on 20 specified mother tongues according to age, sex, and residence on reservations.

Among the social characteristics covered are household relationship, marital status, fertility, presence and number of children, family size, place of birth and residence in 1965, school enrollment, and the educational attainment of persons and family heads. Economic characteristics include labor force status, and employment status of persons and wives of family heads; occupation of employed persons and family heads; industry of employed persons; weeks worked by persons and family heads; hours worked by family heads; number of earners in families; income of persons and families; type of income of families; and the incidence of poverty for persons and families. Ten housing characteristics are also presented: tenure, number of rooms, number of persons, persons per room, number of units in structure, year structure built, selected equipment, automobile availability value of owner occupied units, and amount of rent paid.

Report PC(2)-1G, "Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States". This report constitutes the primary source of information on Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Hawaiians, presenting social, economic, and housing data on the first three groups and limited social and economic data for the last two groups. Coverage is for the Nation and regions, and for States and SMSA's with substantial numbers of these minority groups. Data are in a format which facilitiates comparison with data presented on blacks, Indians, and Spanish Americans in *Subject Reports* PC(2)-1B through 1F, and provides a limited amount of comparability to the ethnic group data in PC(2)-1A, "National Origin and Language."

The publication contains 49 tables, 15 each for Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino-Americans and two

each for Koreans and Hawaiians. Among the demographic and social characteristics covered in this report are age and sex, type of residence, mother tongue, household and family relationship, marital status, family size, fertility, residence in 1965, presence and number of children, school enrollment, and educational attainment. Economic data include information on labor force participation, employment status, occupation of employed persons and family heads, industry, weeks worked and hours worked, number of earners in families, income of persons and families, type of income and the incidence of poverty for persons and families. Housing data are also included, covering such characteristics as tenure, number of rooms, number of persons, persons per room, number of units in structure, year structure built, selected equipment, automobile availability, value, and rent.

Report PC(2)-3A, "Women by Number of Children Ever Born". Three tables in this report provide fertility data on minority races other than Negro. Number of children ever born is cross-tabulated by age and type of residence for American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Hawaiians in table 8. The following table provides separate data for 30 individual American Indian tribes. Table 10 presents number of children ever born, by age of wife, according to the race and nativity of husband by that of the wife—coverage includes American Indians, Japanese, and Chinese.

Report PC(2)-4A, "Family Composition". "Family Composition" includes one table with family data on American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos. It contains counts of families according to presence of children cross-tabulated by presence in the family of siblings, parents, and grandchildren of the family head. The data for American Indians are additionally cross-tabulated according to the presence of subfamilies.

Report PC(2)-4C, "Marital Status". This report contains one table (table 12) with national and regional data on the race and type of Spanish origin of wives cross-tabulated by the race and Spanish origin of husbands, according to decade when first married. Data are provided for American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos, according to type of residence.

Table 13 provides similar data for Hawaii—omitting Spanish origin, but including Hawaiians and Koreans in addition to the races cited for table 12.

Report PC(2)-4D, "Age at First Marriage". This *Subject Report* has two tables containing some data on American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, and Koreans. Table 5 tabulates the age of first marriage of each of these groups by age at the time of the 1970 census, and sex, for the United States and urbanized areas. Table 6 presents cumulative percentages of persons first married prior to reaching eight different ages, by age in 1970, and sex, for the United States and urbanized areas.

Report PC(2)-4E, "Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters". One brief table (No. 15) in this report contains national counts of American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino inmates of institutions according to sex and four broad age groups.

Report PC(2)-5A, "School Enrollment". Data for American Indians, Japanese Americans, and Chinese Americans are provided in two tables of this report. Table 1 has data on the enrollment status of persons 3 to 49 years old according to year of school in which enrolled. Table 14 has educational attainment data for persons 16 to 24 years old not enrolled in school. Both tables present data for each of these three racial groups according to age, sex, and type of residence.

Report PC(2)-5B, "Educational Attainment." "Educational Attainment" contains one table presenting data on Indians 14 years of age or older who are native born of native parentage. This encompasses virtually all American Indians (93 percent). The data consist of years of school completed for 12 age groups by sex. Coverage is for the United States, according to type of residence.

Report PC(2)-7A, "Occupational Characteristics". This *Subject Report* contains two tables providing detailed occupation (441 occupational categories), by sex, for American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos. One table (No. 2) provides an occupational distribution of the experienced labor force, while table 39 has a comparable distribution for persons employed at the time of the census.

Report PC(2)-7B, "Industrial Characteristics". This report contains occasional tables presenting counts of American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos according to industry and sex. Tables 2

and 33 provide such data on the experienced labor force and employed persons for 227 separate industries. Table 42 includes counts for the experienced civilian labor force of these four races according to class of worker and agricultural industry status.

Report PC(2)-9A, "Low-Income Population". This publication presents data primarily on the low-income white, black, and Spanish origin populations; in addition, table 3 contains information on American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, and Koreans. Included are counts of all persons and families, and counts of those below the poverty level, as well as the percentage of those below the poverty line. Data are for persons in families, according to family relationship and sex of family head, and unrelated individuals. Selected other items are included in this table for the United States and each of the four regions.

Report PC(2)-9B, "Low-Income Areas in Large Cities". This report includes limited data for American Indians, Japanese, and Chinese living in the 50 largest cities (individually and combined) and the four largest boroughs in New York City. Data for these races consist of counts of the population, and incidence of low-income for the total city and six aggregates of Census tracts within the city according to the percent of persons below the poverty level in 1969.

In addition, data for Honolulu, Hawaii, include numerous social, economic, and housing characteristics of the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Hawaiian populations for the total city, areas consisting of census tracts with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more, and the remainder of the city.

The number of persons and the incidence of income below the low-income level in individual low-income neighborhoods (divisions of low-income areas) have been published for American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in 39 reports of the PC(S1) *Supplementary Reports* series. These reports (PC(S1)-65 through -103) present neighborhood statistics for all the cities covered in PC(2)-9B, except Honolulu, which was not divided into separate low-income neighborhoods.

Report PC(2)-10A, "Americans living Abroad". This report presents population counts, by age and sex, of American Indian, and Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino-American civilians living outside the United States. Separate data are provided for Federal Government civilian employees, dependents of members of the Armed Forces dependents of Federal civilian employees, crews of merchant vessels, and other citizens. Most of these counts are provided according to country or major area of residence and for employed persons.

Census of Housing: 1970, reports

Volume VII (Series HC(7)), *Subject Reports*

Report HC(7)-9, "Housing of Selected Racial Groups". This report is the only report from the Housing Census with data on American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans (limited housing data for these groups can be found in the PC(2)-1F and 1G *Census of Population: 1970, Subject Reports*. It contains 11 sets of six tables covering the United States, inside SMSA's, in central cities, outside central cities, outside SMSA's each of the four regions, and individual States and SMSA's with substantial population from these minority groups.

These six tables presents occupancy and plumbing characteristics (population, tenure, year moved in, source of water, sewage disposal, piped water, flush toilet, bathtub, plumbing, and type of residence); utilization characteristics (rooms, persons, persons per room, and number of bedrooms), and financial characteristics (value, and rent). They present also structural characteristics (units in structure, year built, basement, elevator, kitchen, and private access); fuels and appliances (fuels for house heating, water heating, and cooking; presence of washer, dryer, dishwasher, freezer, television, and battery radio; air conditioning; automobile availability; and type of heating equipment); and household characteristics (number of persons, age and sex of household head, income, and ratio of value and rent to income).

Joint population-housing reports

Series PHC(3), *Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas*

Two reports in this series provide data on American Indians; both cover areas in New Mexico. Report 75, "Selected Rural Countries in New Mexico", presents characteristics for persons other than white or Negro (Indians comprised nearly 100 percent of this category). Report 76, "Zuni Reservation, New Mexico," provides data for the total population,

about 90 percent of which was American Indian; thus these statistics generally reflect the social and economic conditions of the Zuni Reservation Indians at the survey date.

Among the characteristics covered in the table are: Age; marital and family status; number of persons, children, and earners in families; educational attainment and job training; labor force and employment status and extent of unemployment; occupation and industry; work history; hourly, weekly, and annual earnings; sources and distribution of income, and extent of poverty, and place of work. They cover also method and cost of transporation to work; desire for work of those not in the labor force and reasons for not seeking a job; reasons for leaving last job; job seeking methods; lowest acceptable pay; expenses for mortgages, rent, and utilities; installment debts; and residential mobility.

Selected Other Data Sources

Other sources of data on these minority races included college enrollment figures on East Asians and American Indians (from HEW); data for these same two groups on private industry employment (from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) and Federal Government employment (from the Civil Service Commission); and limited statistics on minority farm operators (from the 1969 agriculture census).

Data from the Civil Service Commission

Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, November 1972

This report, issued two times a year by the Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, presents statistics on the number and incidence of minority group Federal employees according to pay plan and grade or salary level as of May 31, and November 30.

The November reports contain the number and proportion of American Indians and "Orientals" at the national level for 120 separate Federal agencies according to pay plan and detailed grade and salary level; and government-wide totals for each State, 75 SMSA's and 11 civil service regions according to pay plan and grade or salary level grouping. The May reports are limited to national level data.

The concept of race in these reports is not based on self-identification by employees but on observation by supervisory personnel.

Data from the Bureau of the Census

Census of Agriculture: 1969, reports

One report from the Census of Agriculture has data on the other than black minority races. "Farm Management, Farm Operators" (Chapter 3 of the Volume II, *General Report*), contains a few tables with data on American Indians and other races. Table 37 of part I provides counts of farms with American Indian operators and acreage for the Nation, regions, and States according to tenure. Table 32 of part III provides similar data according to economic class of farm. A text table for part III (No. 15) includes national data on tenure, type of organization, and economic class for American Indian operated farms.

Limited data for specified other races (Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Korean) are available only for the State of Hawaii, and are in a text table on page 173. This table provides counts of farm operators, by race, by county and by economic class of farm.

Data from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Equal Employment Opportunity Report: 1970 Job Pattersn for Minorities and Women in Private Industry

The report (in two volumes) provides employment data of minorities by industry, and broad occupational categories for the United States, States and standard metropolitan statistical areas. These statistics are from reports on about 31 million workers submitted by 45,000 employers in early 1970 to the Commission. This is the fifth annual report containing such information, required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or under Executive Order 11246.

Employment data for American Indians and "Orientals" are provided as follows: (1) Nationwide totals of American Indian and "Oriental" workers covering all employers in the survey; (2) statewide totals for 49 States and the District of Columbia (Hawaiian firms are not required to report to the EEOC); (3) industry tables, by State, for each of 60 industry groups. These tables are published for those States in which there are at least 10 reporting establishments within the industry, or at least five establishments and at least 2,000 employees; (4) selected industry tables for industries meeting the same 10/5-2,000 requirement above, for the eight SMSA's

containing 5,000 Indians or more and nine SMSA's containing 10,000 Oriental Americans or more. Data for "Orientals" are not available in separate categories for Japanese, Chinese, or other East Asian races.

Data from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Racial and Ethnic Enrollment Data from Institutions of Higher Education: Fall 1970

This report of the Office for Civil Rights presents counts of American Indians and "Orientals" enrolled as full-time students in institutions of higher education in 1970. Data are furnished for the Nation, States, and individual institutions according to enrollment level (undergraduate, graduate).

Digest of Educational Statistics, 1973

Four tables of this Office of Education report contain limited data on American Indians and "Orientals." These tables provide information on the following subject areas: enrollment in adult education programs, representation among first-time college students, extent of racial isolation in public schools, and 1965 achievement test scores.

Section IV. Ethnic Groups Other Than Spanish Ancestry

Introduction

There are three indicators used in ascertaining the ethnicity of persons other than those of Spanish ancestry-self-identification of origin or descent, country of birth or of parent's birth, and mother tongue.

Data on these ethnic groups are available from two sources—selected by 1970 census publications and occasional *Current Population Reports*.

The 1970 census statistics are even less prevalent than those for minority races other than blacks. Characteristic data for the other than Spanish ancestry ethnic groups are restricted entirely to coverage of persons reporting his birth or that of his parents in selected foreign countries; no information is available comparable to the Spanish ancestry identifier of country of origin or descent. Moreover, only population counts were tabulated for persons reporting a mother tongue other than Spanish. The result is that there are no 1970 census data for third and successive generation Americans who consider themselves to be members of any of the non-Spanish ancestry ethnic groups. On the other hand, reports from Current Population Surveys present data based on responses to self-identification of ethnic origin or descent, without regard, necessarily, to the Nation of one's birth or that of his parents.

The *Census of Population: 1970, Subject Report* PC(2)1A, "National Origin and Language," contains virtually all the social and economic data on the other than Spanish ancestry ethnic groups to be found in the decennial census. A very limited amount of such data is to be found also in some of the other *Subject Reports* (3A, 4A, 4C, 4D, 5A, 5B, 9A, and 9B). Data in the volume I reports, Series PC(1)-C and PC(1)-D, and the *Census Tracts* reports (Series PHC(1)) are limited to population counts. No housing data were published.

A few of the *Current Population Reports* contain data for persons reporting selected countries or areas of origin or descent. The most recent such report providing a range of social and economic characteristic data is Series P-20, No. 249, "Characteristics of the Population by Ethnic Origin: March 1972 and 1971."

Some of the following source listings do not present data for individual ethnic groups; however, they are cited because they furnish data on the total foreign born, on the native born of foreign or mixed parentage, or on both.

Reports from the Census of Population and Housing: 1970

Census of Population: 1970, reports

Volume I (Series PC(1)), *Characteristics of the Population*

Series PC(1)-C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics". This series of reports has counts of the foreign born, and native born persons of foreign or mixed parentage, by race and Spanish heritage, according to country of birth or parentage (27 countries or areas). In addition are counts of the native and the foreign born populations according to mother tongue. These statistics are provided for the Nation, and States by type of residence, and size of place; and for individual metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Some of these data are available for regions and geographic divisions in the United States summary report of this series.

Series PC(1)-D, "Detailed Characteristics". The "Detailed Characteristics" reports contain counts of the foreign born by such characteristics as sex, age, mother tongue, citizenship status, year of immigration, and country of birth (81 countries or areas). For persons native born of foreign or mixed parentage fewer characteristics are presented —race, mother tongue, and country of parent's birth.

These data are presented for the Nation, its regions, States and major cities. Some of these data also are shown for major SMSA's.

Volume II (Series PC(2)), *Subject Reports*

Report PC(2)-1A, "National Origin and Language". This report is the most comprehensive source of social and economic data for the study of ethnic groups. Statistics are presented on persons whose birth or at least one parents' birth was in one of 24 selected countries or areas. Coverage includes the first and second generation American population from 17 individual European nations, China, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, other West Indies, and other Central and South America. Information is presented separately for these two generations of foreign stock for the United States and 22 standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Characteristics are tabulated for broad age groups (and often by sex) at the national level, and usually by sex alone at the SMSA level. Topics covered include relation to head of household, marital status, fertility, residence in 1965, years of school completed, mother tongue, labor force participation and employment status, occupation, class of worker, income of families and unrelated individuals, and poverty status. Similar data are included for the white, black, and Spanish language populations. Many of these statistics are comparable to data in other *Subject Reports* on blacks, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and persons of Spanish ancestry.

Additional tables present social and economic characteristics of the foreign-born population from each country (or area) according to year of immigration, while the final table presents nativity status data on family members and unrelated individuals according to country of birth or parentage. Counts of persons according to mother tongue and nativity status are provided in table 19 of this report.

Report PC(2)-3A, "Women by Number of Children Ever Born". Table 12 of this report presents fertility statistics for women who were born or had at least one parent born in 12 separate foreign countries. Data are provided according to age and foreign birth or parentage, for the United States and urbanized areas.

Report PC(2)-4A, "Family Composition". This report contains a table presenting characteristics of husband-wife families in which the family head was of foreign birth or parentage. Characteristics include age of wife, family size, presence and number of children, education, income, and type of residence. These tabulations are repeated for families in which the head and wife are of the same foreign stock. Separate tabulations are provided for families headed by first or second generation Irish, Germans, Russians, and Italians.

Another table includes the presence of children cross-tabulated according to the presence in the family of brothers or sisters, parents, and grandchildren to family heads of Irish, German, Polish, Russian, Italian, or Mexican foreign stock.

Report PC(2)-4C, "Marital Status". "Marital Status" contains one table which presents a detailed cross-tabuation of the country of birth or parentage of husbands by the country of birth or parentage of wives, according to age. The data are presented for the United States, central cities of urbanized areas, balance of urbanized areas, other urban places, rural non-farm, and rural farm, in addition to total and central cities for each of the four regions.

Countries for which birth or parentage statistics are presented in this table are: United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Poland, U.S.S.R., Italy, and Canada. Cross-tabulations are also presented for the total population, blacks, Puerto Ricans, and persons of Spanish heritage.

Report PC(2)-4D, "Age at First Marriage". This publication has one table (table 7) which presents distributions, by sex, of the age at first marriage for the native and foreign born white population. Included are distributions for those born in eight foreign countries (United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Poland, U.S.S.R., Italy, Canada, and Mexico) for seven ages at first marriage categories. Also provided is the median age of first marriage for each distribution. These statistics are presented for five age breaks (at the time of the 1970 census) for the foreign born in the United States and those living in urbanized areas.

Report PC(2)-5A, "School Enrollment". "School Enrollment" has three tables containing enrollment data by ethnicity. Table 13 has enrollment status (enrolled below college, in college, not enrolled), by sex, five age groupings, and citizenship status for the foreign born from 21 separate European countries, Asia, Canada, Mexico, and other Latin America. Table 1 has data on enrollment status by sex, age, and year of school in which enrolled, for all native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and foreign born whites, by type of residence. Table 14 has educational attainment data for persons 16 to 24 years old, not enrolled in school, for the same characteristics as table 1.

Report PC(2)-5B, "Educational Attainment".

"Educational Attainment" has one table containing data on years of school completed for three broad categories of native born persons of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign born. For the United States, urban, and rural residence, data are provided by age and sex for the first and second generation population from Europe; Mexico, Central or South America; and other (largely Asians).

Report PC(2)-9A, "Low-Income Population". This report includes two tables with data on the incidence of low-income (poverty) for various ethnic groups. Table 5 presents the percent of persons below the low-income level who were born or had a parent born in any of 59 separate foreign countries or areas. Another table (34) presents data on the difference between the poverty level and 1969 income, for families with birth or parentage in 10 major European nations, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and other America (exclusive of the United States).

Report PC(2)-9B, "Low-Income Areas in Large Cities". Counts of the foreign stock (persons of foreign birth or parentage) originating in four areas of the world are provided for the 50 largest cities (individually and combined) and four boroughs of New York City. Data are given according to residence in six aggregates of Census tracts within the city, classified according to the percent of persons below the poverty level in 1969. Foreign stock data are furnished for: Latin America, Northwestern Europe, Southern Europe, and Central and Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.

Joint population-housing reports

Series PHC(1), *Census Tracts*

This series of reports provides counts of the foreign stock population (persons of foreign birth or parentage) from each of 14 separate countries or areas for 238 SMSA's, central cities, component places of 25,000 inhabitants or more, metropolitan counties, and census tracts. Countries or areas include the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, the U.S.S.R., Italy, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and "other America."

Report No. 29 of the PC(S1) *Supplementary Reports* series, "Population and Housing Characteristics for the United States, by State: 1970," provides State and national data with the same table format as the *Census Tracts* report series.

Reports from the Current Population Survey

Data published by the Bureau of the Census

Current Population Reports

Series P-20, No. 253, "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1972". Table 2 of this report provides counts of the voting age population, the percent registered to vote, and the percent who reported voting in the 1972 election. These items are presented, by sex, for persons reporting origin or descent as German; Italian; Irish; French; Polish; Russian; English, Scottish, or Welsh; Spanish; or Negro. This is the only *Current Population Report* containing data for blacks identified in response to a question on origin or descent as well as to a question on race.

Series P-20, No. 249, "Characteristics of the Population by Ethnic Origin: March 1972 and 1971". This report presents statistics on selected characteristics of persons who identified themselves in March 1972, and March 1971 as being of eight specified ethnic groups according to the question, "What is—'s origin or descent?" Groups covered are German; Italian; Irish; French; Polish; Russian; English, Scottish, or Welsh; and Spanish. There are 20 detailed tables) 10 for characteristics in 1972 and 10 identical tables for 1971.

Characteristics covered for both years are age and sex, marital status, family status, size and type of family, number of family members under age 18, number of own children under age 3 and under age 6, years of school completed, labor force and employment status, occupation, and income of persons and families.

The opening pages include discussion and summary tables on the characteristics of the five largest groups)persons of English, Scottish, or Welsh; German; Irish; Spanish; and Italian origin or descent.

Data on the incidence of low-income for these groups are not contained in this publication; however, a limited amount of such data from the March 1973, 1972, and 1971 CPS can be found in series P-60, numbers 91, 86, and 81, respectively.

Series P-20, No. 221, "Characteristics of the Population by Ethnic Origin: November 1969". This publication furnishes statistics on selected characteristics of persons who identified themselves

as of various ethnic groups according to responses to question on origin or descent asked in the November 1969, Current Population Survey. This is the first CPS including ethnic group identification. The report contains data for those who reported German, Irish, Italian, Polish, Russian, English, or Spanish origin or descent.

Characteristics include age and sex; mother tongue and current language; origin of household head by origin of wife; number of related persons under age 18 in husband-wife households; nativity status; place of birth, and place of birth by that of mother and father; literacy; educational attainment; family income; labor force and employment status; and occupation.

Two other publications from this same survey present additional statistics on these ethnic groups. More detail on educational attainment can be found in *Current Population Reports*, series P-20, No. 220, Ethnic Origin and Educational Attainment: November 1969". Series P-20, No. 226, "Fertility Variations by Ethnic Origin: November 1969," presents detailed statistics on the number of women ever married, and number of children ever born, by such characteristics as age, type of residence, region, relation to household head, years of school completed, labor force status, employment status and occupation of husband, and family income.

Series P-60, No. 91, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972". This report has a brief table (No. 11) with data on the incidence of low-income status for seven separate ethnic groups. These are: English, Scottish, or Welsh; French; German; Irish; Italian; Polish; and Russian. Information is provided for families, by sex of family head, and for unrelated individuals, by sex. Data for 1971 and 1970 low-income status are available in series P-60, Nos. 86 and 81.

Appendix A. How to Find Source Publications

Purchase

Publications listed in this directory (except some BLS reports cited below) are available for purchase from the United States Government Printing Office (GPO). Orders should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The GPO maintains bookstores in Washington, D.C., and in other major cities for over-the-counter purchases.[1] In addition, Bureau of the Census reports can be ordered from field office of the Department of Commerce; and BLS reports can be ordered from BLS regional offices. Advance payment by check or money order, or charge to a Superintendent of Documents deposit account is required. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, regardless of where orders are placed. Orders must clearly state the title of the report, the series and report number, and the issuing agency. Price information is available from the issuing agency and from GPO bookstores.

Use of special order forms for 1970 Census publications is recommended as there are more than 1,300 separate reports available. These forms, which will expedite processing, can be obtained by writing the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C. 20233, or telephoning (301)-763-5853. Please specify the report series for which order forms are needed.

The *Bureau of the Census Catalog* is issued on a current basis every 3 months and cumulated to an annual volume. Monthly supplements list new publications as they appear. The catalog is available by subscription from GPO.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has prepared a complete list of major BLS publications issued between 1886 and 1971. It is available from GPO or BLS regional offices. Publications released since 1971 are listed in *Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, issued semi-annually. These listings can be obtained free of charge from the BLS offices in Washington, D.C. or from BLS regional offices.

The *Special Labor Force Reports* and BLS Reports 402, 417, 420, and 431 cited in this directory can be obtained free of charge, as long as supplies last, by writing the Office of Information, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212.

[1]It is recommended that the purchaser telephone GPO bookstores to verify price, availability, and the time needed to locate the desired publication(s). Orders for customer pickup can also be placed by phone.

Library reference

Reference copies of most reports cited in this directory are available at issuing agencies and at many libraries. Many public libraries in major cities and large college and university libraries have been designated depositories for Government publications. There are more than 1,100 such GPO Depository Libraries located throughout the Nation. A listing of these libraries is available without charge from the Library of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

To supplement this system, the Bureau of the Census has been furnishing copies of its reports to more than 100 additional libraries, chosen on the basis of population in the case of a city library, or enrollment in the case of a college or university library (criteria also used by GPO), as well as on the basis of distance from the nearest GPO Depository Library.

The two depository systems make it possible for a collection of most reports listed in this directory to be available in every important research center. Your local librarian should be able to furnish the address of the nearest such depository.

Availability of unpublished data

Much more Bureau of the Census information is available to the public than that contained in the printed reports of censuses and surveys. The Bureau has data files in the form of computer tapes (and

other media) which can be processed to provide more detailed tabulations and more numerous cross-classifications than those appearing in the publications from the Census of Population and Housing: 1970, Census of Agriculture: 1969, and Current Population Surveys.

Tape files are of two basic types: (1) Those containing the basic records on the individual respondents, that is, the actual responses of each person, and (2) those containing statistical totals, that is, summaries of data for geographic areas or for detailed subject areas. Basic record tapes usually are not available to the public, except for a limited number of files from which any information that could identify individual respondents has been removed in compliance with laws respecting confidentiality. However, the Bureau of the Census can prepare (and does sell at cost) special tabulations from these basic records, provided no information on an individual person or household is disclosed. Summary tapes are available for purchase as they contain no information on individual respondents.

Information on such tape files and special tabulations is published in the *Bureau of the Census Catalog*, published quarterly and cumulated to annual summaries. Detailed information on the availability and costs of unpublished data can be found on pages 205-271 of the 1972 annual summary.

Other publications with useful information regarding unpublished data as well as published reports include: *Small-Area Data Notes*, published monthly, and *Data Access Descriptions*, published at irregular intervals are available on a combined subscription basis from the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Data User Service Office, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Data Access Descriptions Nos. 13, 18, 22-26, and 30, contain detailed descriptions of 1970 census data available on computer tape.

The 1970 Census Users' Guide (Parts I and II), can be purchased from the Government Printing Office. Part I is concerned with printed reports, and Part II describes some of the data available on summary tapes.

Appendix B. Locater Guide for National Level Data in the 1970 Decennial Census

The following tables have been prepared to aid the user in locating national level data in the series of 1970 census reports containing large amounts of statistical information on minority groups. Entries in the locater tables for Volume I of the *Census of Population: 1970* and for Volumes I and II of the *Census of Housing: 1970*, refer to table numbers in the United States Summary reports only. Entries for other series, such as the PC(2) and HC(7) *Subject Reports*, refer to the report number. Such reports contain fewer tables than the PC(1)-1, HC(1)-1, and HC(2)-1 reports; and desired tables can be quickly located by consulting tables of contents for the individual reports listed.

In addition to reports included in the locater tables, there are a few other 1970 Census Final Reports with National level data for blacks. These are HC(4)-1, *Components of Inventory Change*, "United States Summary"; HC(5), *Residential Finance;* HC(6), *Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing;* PHC(2)-1, *General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970*, "United States Summary;" and PHC(3)-1, *Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas*, "United States Summary". Statistical data for persons of Spanish ancestry are also available in the PHC(3)-1 report.

Table B-1. Location of population data on the national level for Black Americans in *Census of Population; 1970*, Volume I, Part 1, "United States Summary" (Report No. PC(1)-1)

Subject area	Table numbers[1]
Age[2]	50 52 53 85 190
Place of birth	69 87 191 213
Country of birth or orgin	86
Mother tongue	86
Nativity, citizenship, immigration	68 86 190 195
Residence in 1965	72 87 196 230
School enrollment	74 88 197 217 267 268
Educational attainment	75 88 89 156 157 198 199 201 209 213 220 231 249 254 264 268
Vocational training	88 200 201
Veteran status	71 87
Martial status	54 90 203 211-213 216 250
Marital history	203 210 211 213
Household characteristics[3]	54 85 204 258
Group quarters	54 89 205
Family characteristics	54 89 206-209 246 250-257 259-266
Subfamilies	206
Children	54 85 89 90 93 95 206-209 214 216 220 250 260 261 263 265 266
Unrelated individuals	83 94 95 206 246 250 252 257 259 265
Fertility	76 89 212 213
Work disability	89 220
Labor force participation	77 78 90 201 209 213 215-217 219 220 248 250 253 261 262
Employment status	77 90 201 215 217 219-221 248 253 261 262
Hours worked	217
Weeks worked in 1969	79 93 218 247 253 262
Year last worked	219
Occupation	81 88 91 93 201 213 220 223-228 230 231 233 255 262
Industry	82 92 233 236-238 240 241 256
Class of worker	93 225 238
Place of work	87
Means of transportation to work	87
Income of persons	84 213 220 244-246 248 249
Income of families	83 94 250-252 254-257 266
Income of unrelated individuals	83 94 250 252 257
Income of households[3]	258
Earnings	94 201 227 228 240 241 247 253
Low-income (poverty) status	
of persons	95 220 259 267 268
of families	95 259-261 263-266
of unrelated individuals	95 259 265
Type of income	94 95 257 264
Housing characteristics[4]	95

[1]Tables 1-46, 47-67, 68-188, and 189-371, are located in chapters A, B, C, and D, respectively.

[2]Most tables, particularl, those in chapter "D", contain data according to age, sex, and type of residence. Tables listed above for age indicate only those tables providing considerable age detail.

[3]Various reports from the *Census of Housing: 1970*, include numerous population characteristics for households, household heads, and other members of households, cross-tabulated by one or more housing items. Population items include: age, sex, presence of children, year moved in, residence in 1965, educational attainment, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, and income. See table B-3.

[4]See table B-3 for the location of housing characteristic data contained in both *Census of Housing: 1970*, and *Census of Population: 1970*, reports.

Table B-2, Location of population data on the national level for Black Americans in *Census of Population: 1970*, Volume II, *Subject Reports* (Report Nos. PC(2)-1A through PC(2)-10B[1])

Subject area[3]	Report numbers[2]	
	Best sources	Other reports with data
Age	1B 4D	2B 3A 4C 6A 6E 9A
Place of birth	2A 2D	1B 2B 2C 3A 4E 5A 5B 9A 9B
Country of birth or origin	1C	
Mother tongue	1A	
Nativity, citizenship, immigration	1A 2D	4C 4E
Residence in 1965	2B 2D 2E	1A 1B 2C 3A 4A 4E 5A 6A 6E 7A 7B 9B
School enrollment	5A	1B 2B 2D 3A 4D 4E 6A 6B 7A 8C 9A 9B
Educational attainment	2B 5B 8B	1A 1B 2C 2D 3A 4A 4B 4C 4D 4E 5A 5C 6A 6B 6C 6E 7A 7B 7D 8A 8C 9A 9B
Vocational training	5C	6C 9A
Veteran status	6E	4E 9A
Marital status	4C 5A	1A 1B 2B 3A 4A 4B 4D 4E 5A 5B 6B 6C 6E 7A 7B 9A
Marital history	4C 4D	3A 4A 4B 4E
Household characteristics	(4)	1A 1B 2B 3A 4A 4B 4D 5A 6A 6B 6C 6E 8C 9B
Group quarters	4E	3A 4B 5E
Family characteristics	4A 4B 8A 9A	1A 2A 2B 2D 3A 5A 6A 6C 6E 7D 8C 9B
Subfamilies	4A	9A
Children	3A 4A 4B 6A 9A	1B 2B 2D 5A 5B 6B 6C 6E 8A 8C 9B
Unrelated individuals	9A	1A 1B 4B 6B 8A 8C 9B
Fertility	3A	1A 1B 2B 2C 2D 4B 6A 9A 9B
Work disability	6C	3A 9A
Labor force participation	6A 6B	1A 1B 2B 2C 2D 3A 4A 4B 5A 5B 5C 6C 6E 8A 8C 9A 9B
Employment status	2B 6A 6B 9A	1A 1B 2C 2D 3A 4A 4B 5A 5B 5C 6C 6E 8A 8C 9B
Hours worked	7A 7B	1B 4A 4B 6A 7D
Weeks worked	6A 9A	1B 4A 4B 6C 6E 7A 7B 7D 8A 8B 8C 9B
Year last worked	6B	3A 6C
Occupation	7A 7C 7E 7F 8B	1A 1B 2B 2D 3A 4A 4B 4C 4D 4E 5A 5B 5C 6B 6C 6E 7D 8A 8C 9A 9B
Industry	7B 7C	1B 5C 7D 7E
Class of worker	7B	1A 1B 6E 7A 7D 8C 9A
Place of work	6D	5A 9B
Means of transportation to work	9A 9B	
Income of persons	4B 6E	1B 2B 3A 4A 4C 4D 5B 6B 6C 8A 8C
Income of families	4A 8A	1A 1B 2B 2C 2D 3A 4B 5A 6A 6C 6E 7A 7B 7D 8C 9A 9B
Income of unrelated individuals	9A	1A 8A 9B
Income of households	(4)	8C
Earnings	7A 7B 8B 9A	2B 4A 4C 4D 5C 6A 6C 6E 7D 7F
Low-income (poverty) status		
of persons	9A	1B 9B
of families	9A	1A 1B 2D 4A 6B 7A 7D 8A 8C
of unrelated individuals	9A	1A 1B 6B 8C 9B
Type of income	8A 9A	1B 6C 6E 8C 9B
Housing characteristics	(5)	1B 2B 3A 4A 6E 9A 9B

[1]The following *Subject Reports* contain either no data or extremely limited data on blacks at the national level: 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 10A, 10B.

[2]All report numbers listed are prefixed by PC(2)-.

[3]Most reports contain data according to age, sex, and type of residence. Reports listed above for age indicate only those reports which provide considerable age detail.

[4]Various reports from the *Census of Housing: 1970*, include numerous population characteristics for households, household heads, and other members of households. Population items include: age, sex, presence of children, year moved in, residence in 1965, educational attainment, labor force participation, employment status, occupation, and income. See table B–3.

[5]See table B-3 for the location of housing characteristic data contained in both *Census of Housing: 1970*, and *Census of Population: 1970*, reports.

Table B-3. Location of housing data at the national level for households headed by Black Americans in the *Census of Housing: 1970*, and *Census of Population: 1970*, Reports; and of population data for Black Americans in the *Census of Housing: 1970*, Reports.

Housing subject area	Table numbers in HC(1)-1 report	Table numbers in HC(2)-1 report	Report numbers in Series HC(7) reports	Table numbers in PC(1)-1 report	Report numbers in PC(2)-*Subject Reports* series
Tenure	8 9 13 27 28 35 37	13-17	1-8	95	1B 2B 4A 6E 9A 9B
Number of rooms	9 14 36	11-16	1-8	—	1B 3A 6E
Number of persons	9 14 36	11-15 17 18	1-8	—	1B 2B 6E 9A
Persons per room	9 14 36	11 12 14-17	1-7	—	1B 3A 9A 9B
Number of bedrooms	28, 38	11-13 15 16 18	2-4 7	—	—
Plumbing facilities	8 13 35 36	11 12 14-17	1-7	95	3A 6E 9A 9B
Presence or number of bathrooms	27 37	11 15 18	2 3 5 7	—	1B
Source of water supply and type of sewage disposal	27 37	—	4 6 7	—	1B
Kitchen facilities	8 13 35	—	3 7	—	6E
Private access to unit	8 13 35	—	7	—	—
Number of units in structure	9 14 27 37	16-18	1-5 7 8	—	1B 3A 9A 9B
Year structure built	27 37	11-16 18	1-8	—	1B 9A 9B
Elevator in structure	28 38	12	2 7	—	—
Availability of telephone	9 14 36	—	6	—	9A 9B
Heating equipment	27 37	11 14 16	3-7	—	6E 9A
Air conditioning	27 37	11 12 16	2-7	—	1B 9B
Automobile availability	27 37	13 16	2 5-7	—	1B 9B
Ownership of second home	28 38	13	2 7	—	—
Fuels	28 38	—	4 7	—	—
Selected appliances	28 38	13	2-4 6 7	—	9A
Value of owner occupied units	8 13 35	11	1-5 7	95	1B 3A 6E 9A 9B
Value of unit/income	—	14 15 17 18	2-4 5 7	—	2B
Rent for renter occupied units	8 13 35 37	12 16 17	1-7	95	1B 3A 6E 9A 9B
Rent as a percent of income	—	12-15 17 18	2-7	—	2A 9A 9B
Mobile homes	(See number of units in structure.)		6		
Population characteristics[1] of households, household heads, and other household members in "HC" reports					
Sex of head	—	11 17 18	1-4 6-8	See location of population data for black-Americans in the **Census of Population: 1970**, tables for the population characteristics presented in the PC(1) and PC(2) series of reports.	
Age of head	—	11 17 18	1-8		
Children	—	—	1 3-6 8		
Marital status of head	—	—	4 5		
Year moved into unit	27 37	11-13 16	1 2 5-7		
Residence in 1965	—	—	5		
Educational attainment	—	—	3 5 6		
Labor force status	—	—	3 5		
Occupation	—	—	3-6		
Industry	—	—	5		
Income and/or earnings	—	11-14-16 17	1-8		

[1]These population items are usually cross-tabulated with one or more housing characteristics.

NOTE: National level data for black occupied housing are also available in HC(4)-1, *Components of Inventory Change*, "United States Summary;" HC(5), *Residential Finance*; and HC(6), *Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing*.

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Table B-4. Location of population data on the national level for Persons of Spanish Ancestry in *Census of Population: 1970*, Volume I, Part 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, "United States Summary" (Report No. PC(1)-1)

Subject area	Table numbers[1]
Age[2]	85 190
Place of birth	87 191 213
Country of birth or origin	86
Mother tongue	86
Nativity, citizenship,* immigration*	86 190
Residence in 1965	87 196 230
School enrollment	88 197 217 267 268
Educational attainment	88 89 156 157 198 199 201 209 213 220 231 249 254 263 268
Vocational training*	88 200 201
Veteran status	87
Marital status	90 203 211-213 216 250
Marital history*	203 210 211 213
Household characteristics[3]	85 204 258
Group quarters	89 205
Family characteristics	89 206-209 246 250-257 259-266
Subfamilies	206
Children	85 89 90 93 95 206-209 214 216 220 250 260 261 263 265 266
Unrelated individuals	83 94 95 206 246 250 252 257 259 265
Fertility	89 212 213
Work disability*	89 220
Labor force participation	90 201 209 213 215-217 219 220 248 250 253 261 262
Employment status	90 201 215 219-221 248 253 261 262
Hours worked	217
Weeks worked in 1969	93 218 247 253 262
Year last worked	219
Occupation	91 93 201 213 220 223-228 230 231 234 255 262
Industry	92 234 236-238 240 241 256
Class of worker	93 225 238
Place of work	87
Means of transportation to work	87
Income of persons	213 220 244-246 248 249
Income of families	94 250-252 254-257 266
Income of unrelated individuals	94 250 252 257
Income of households[3]	258
Earnings	94 201 227 228 240 241 247 253
Low-income (poverty) status of persons	95 220 259 267 268
of families	95 259-261 263-266
of unrelated individuals	95 259 265
Type of income	94 95 257 264
Housing characteristics[4]	95

[1]Tables 1-46, 47-67, 68-188, and 189-371, are located in chapters A, B, C, and D, respectively. Chapters A and B contain no data for persons of Spanish ancestry. Data in volume I reports are generally for Spanish ancestry identified as persons of Spanish heritage; however, items from the 5 percent questionnaire marked with an asterisk (*) are tabulated using the Spanish origin or descent identifier.

[2]Most tables, particularly those in chapter D, contain data according to age, sex, and type of residence. Tables listed above for "age" indicate only those tables providing considerable age detail.

[3]Various reports from the *Census of Housing: 1970*, include population characteristics for households, household heads, and other household members, cross-tabulated by one or more housing characteristic items. See table B-6.

[4]See table B-6 for the location of housing characteristic data in *Census of Housing: 1970*, and *Census of Population: 1970*, reports.

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Table B-5. Location of population data on the national level for persons of Spanish Ancestry in *Census of Population: 1970*, Volume II, *Subject Reports* (Report Numbers PC(2)-1A through -10B)[1]

Subject area	Report numbers[2]	
	Best sources	Other reports with data
Age[3]	1C 1D[4] 1E	6A 6E 9A
Place of birth	1D 1E	1C 2A 2D 3A 4C 5A 9A 9B
Country of birth or origin	1A 1C 1D	2B 3A 4C 4D 5A 5B 9A
Mother tongue	1A 1D 1E	
Nativity, citizenship, immigration	1A 1C 1D	2D 3A 4C 4D 5A
Residence in 1965	2D	1A 1D 1E 2B 5A 6A 6E 7A 7B 9B
School enrollment	5A	1C 1D 1E 6A 6B 7A 8C 9A 9B
Educational Attainment	8B	1A 1C 1D 1E 3A 4A 5A 5B 5C 6A 6B 6E 7A 7B 7D 8C 9A 9B
Vocational training	5C	1C 9A
Veteran status	6E	
Marital status	4A	1A 1C 1D 1E 5A 6B 6E 7A 7B 9A
Marital history	4D	1C 4A 4C
Household characteristics	([5])	1A 1C 1D 1E 4A 5A 6B 6E 8C 9B
Group quarters	4E	1C 6E
Family characteristics	4A 9A	1A 1C 1D 1E 5A 6B 6C 6E 7D 8A 8C 9B
Subfamilies	4A	5A
Children	4A	1C 1D 1E 5A 6B 6C 6E
Unrelated individuals	9A	1A 1C 1D 1E 6B 9B
Fertility	3A	1A 1C 1D 1E 9A 9B
Work disability	6C	9A
Labor force participation	6A 6B	1A 1C 1D 1E 3A 5A 5C 6C 6E 8C 9A 9B
Employment status	6A 6B	1A 1C 1D 1E 4A 5A 5C 6C 6E 8C 9A 9B
Hours worked	7A 7B	1C 1D 1E 4A 6A 7D
Weeks worked	6A 9A	1C 1D 1E 6C 6E 7A 7B 7D 8B 8C 9B
Year last worked	6B	6C
Occupation	7A 7C 7E 7F 8B	1A 1C 1D 1E 4A 5A 5C 6B 6C 6E 7D 8C 9A 9B
Industry	7B 7C	1C 1D 1E 5C 7D 7E
Class of worker	7B	1A 1C 1D 1E 6E 7A 7D 8C
Place of work	6D	9B
Means of transportation to work	9B	
Income of persons	6E	1C 1D 1E 4A 8C
Income of families	4A	1A 1C 1D 1E 3A 5A 6C 7A 7B 7D 8A 8C 9A 9B
Income of unrelated individuals	9A	1A 1C 1D 1E 8C 9B
Income of households	([5])	8C
Earnings	7A 7B 8B 9A	1C 5C 6C 6E 7D 7F
Low-income (poverty) status of persons	9A	1C 1D 1E 9B
of families	9A	1A 1C 1D 1E 4A 6B 7A 7D 8C 9B
of unrelated individuals	9A	1A 1C 1D 1E 6B 8C 9B
Type of income	9A	1C 1D 1E 6C 6E 7B 8C 9B
Housing characteristics	([6])	1C 1D 1E 4A 6E 9A 9B

[1]The following *Subject Reports* contain either no data or extremely limited data on persons of Spanish ancestry at the National level: 1B, 1F, 1G, 2C, 2E, 4B, 10A, 10B. Most *Subject Reports* present Spanish ancestry data using the Spanish origin or descent identifier; however, all the other Spanish identifiers are used occasionally among reports of this series.

[2]All report numbers listed are prefixed by PC(2)-.

[3]Most reports contain data according to age, sex, and type of residence. Reports listed above for age indicate only those reports which provide considerable age detail.

[4]Report PC(2)-1D, "Persons of Spanish Surname," contain data only for 5 southwestern States—Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The surname identifier is not used in any 1970 Census tabulations for other States.

[5]Various reports from the *Census of Housing: 1970* include population characteristics for households, household heads, and other household members. See table B-6.

[6]See Table B-6 for the location of housing characteristic data in both *Census of Housing: 1970*, and *Census of Population: 1970* reports.

Table B-6. Location of housing data at the national level for households headed by persons of Spanish ancestry in the *Census of Housing: 1970*, and *Census of Population: 1970*, Reports; and of Population Data for persons of Spanish ancestry in the *Census of Housing: 1970*, Reports.

Housing Subject area	Report numbers in Series HC(7) Housing Subject Reports[1]	Table numbers in PC(1)-1, "United States Summary"	Report numbers in PC(2)-*Subject* Reports Series
Tenure	1-7	95	1C 1D 1E 4A 6E 9A 9B
Number of rooms	1-7	—	1C 1D 1E 6E
Number of persons	1-7	—	1C 1D 1E 6E 9A
Persons per room	1-7	—	1C 1D 1E 9A 9B
Number of bedrooms	—	—	—
Plumbing facilities	1-7	95	1C 1D 1E 6E 9A 9B
Presence or number of bathrooms	2 3 5 7	—	1C 1D 1E
Source of water supply and type of sewage disposal	4 6 7	—	—
Kitchen facilities	3 7	—	6E
Private access to unit	7	—	—
Number of units in structure	1-5 7	—	1C 1D 1E 9A
Year structure built	1-7	—	1C 1D 1E 9A 9B
Elevator in structure	—	—	—
Availability of telephone	6	—	9A 9B
Heating equipment	3-6	—	6E 9A
Air conditioning	2-6	—	1C 1D 1E 9B
Availability of automobile	2 5 6	—	1D 1E 9B
Ownership of second home	—	—	—
Fuels	—	—	—
Selected appliances	—	—	1C 1D 1E 9A
Value of owner-occupied units	1-5 7	95	1C 1D 1E 6E 9A 9B
Value of unit/income	2-7	—	—
Rent	1-7	95	1C 1D 1E 6E 9A 9B
Rent as a percent of income	2-5 7	—	9A 9B
Mobile homes	6 (see also: number of units in structure.)		
Population Characteristics[2] of households, household heads, and other household members in the HC(7) series of reports			
Sex of head	1-4 6 7		
Age of head	1-7		
Children	1 3-6		
Marital status of head	4 5		
Year moved into unit	1 2 5-7		
Residence in 1965	5		
Educational attainment	3-6		
Labor force status	3 5		
Occupation	3 5 6		
Industry	5		
Income and/or earnings	1-7		

[1]Data on the national level are not provided for persons of Spanish ancestry in *Census of Housing: 1970*, reports other than series HC(7).

[2]These population items are usually cross-tabulated with one or more housing characteristics.

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Table B-7. Location of population and housing data on the national level for races other than White or Negro in *Census of Population: 1970*, and *Census of Housing: 1970*, Reports (Series PC(1)-1, PC(2), HC(7)).

Subject area	Table numbers in PC(1)-1 "United States Summary"	Report numbers in Series PC(2)- *Subject Reports*	Table numbers in *Census of Housing: 1970*, [1] *Subject Report* HC(7)-9
Age[2]	190	1F 1G	—
Place of birth		1F 1G	—
Country of birth or origin	—	—	—
Mother tongue	—	1F	—
Nativity, citizenship, immigration	—	—	—
Residence in 1965	—	1F 1G	—
School enrollment	—	1F 1G 5A	—
Educational attainment	—	1F 1G 5A 5B	—
Vocational training	—	—	—
Veteran status	—	—	—
Marital status	—	1F 1G 3A 4C 4D	—
Marital history	211	4C 4D	—
Household characteristics	—	1F 1G	6
Group quarters	—	4E	—
Family characteristics	—	1F 1G 4A 9A	—
Subfamilies	—	4A	—
Children	—	1F 1G 4A	—
Unrelated individuals	—	1F 1G 9A	—
Fertility	213	1F 1G 3A	—
Work disability	—	—	—
Labor force participation	—	1F 1G	—
Employment status	—	1F 1G	—
Hours worked	—	1F 1G	—
Weeks worked	—	1F 1G	—
Year last worked	—	—	—
Occupation	—	1F 1G 7A	—
Industry	—	1F 1G 7B	—
Class of worker	—	1F 1G 7B	—
Place of work	—	—	—
Means of transportation to work	—	—	—
Income of persons	—	1F 1G	—
Income of families	—	1F 1G 9A	—
Income of unrelated individuals	—	1F 1G 9A	—
Income of households	—	—	6
Earnings	—	—	—
Low-income (poverty) status			
of persons	—	1F 1G 9A 9B	—
of families	—	1F 1G 9A	—
of unrelated individuals	—	1F 1G 9A	—
Type of income	—	1F 1G	—
Housing characteristics	—	1F 1G	[1]1–6

[1]The *Census of Housing: 1970, Subject Report*, HC(7)-9, "Housing of Selected Racial Groups", is the only *Census of Housing: 1970*, publication with data on non-Negro minority races. The following characteristic items for American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans are presented: tenure, number of rooms, number of persons, persons per room, number of bedrooms, plumbing facilities, presence and number of bathrooms, source of water supply, type of sewage disposal, kitchen facilities, private access to unit, number of units in structure, year structure built, elevator in structure, heating equipment, air conditioning, availability of automobile, fuels, selected appliances, value, rent, and the relationship of value and rent to income.

[2]Limited age detail.

Table B-8. Location of data at the national level for ethnic groups other than persons of Spanish ancestry, in *Census of Population: 1970*, Reports

Subject area	Table numbers in PC(1)-i "United States Summary"	Report numbers in Series PC(2)- *Subject Reports*
Age[1]	—	1A
Place of birth	—	—
Country of birth or origin	86 192	1A 3A 4A 4C 4D 5A 5B 9A
Mother tongue	86 193	1A
Nativity, citizenship, immigration	195	1A 5A
Residence in 1965	—	1A
School enrollment	—	5A
Educational attainment	—	1A 4A 5B
Vocational training	—	—
Veteran status	—	—
Marital status	—	1A 4C 4D
Marital history	—	4D
Household characteristics	—	1A
Group quarters	—	1A
Family characteristics	—	1A 4A 9A
Subfamilies	—	—
Children	—	4A
Unrelated individuals	—	1A
Fertility	—	1A 3A
Work disability	—	—
Labor force participation	—	1A
Employment status	—	1A
Hours worked	—	—
Weeks worked	—	—
Year last worked	—	—
Occupation	—	1A
Industry	—	—
Class of worker	—	1A
Place of work	—	—
Means of transportation to work	—	—
Income of persons	—	—
Income of families	—	1A 4A 9A
Income of unrelated individuals	—	1A
Income of households	—	—
Earnings	—	—
Low-income (proverty) status		
of persons	—	9A
of families	—	1A 9A
of unrelated individuals	—	1A
Type of income	—	—
Housing characteristics[2]	—	—

[1]The indicated *Subject Report* provides the most age detail for these ethnic groups.

[2]No housing data were published for ethnic groups other than persons of Spanish ancestry.

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Appendix C. State, Area, Place, and Other Sub-National Level Data in the 1970 Census

Data for blacks and for persons of Spanish ancestry identified by the Spanish heritage term are available for geographic regions and divisions, States, counties, areas, places, and census tracts among the PC(1), HC(1), HC(2), and PHC(1) series of reports. For smaller places (less than 50,000 inhabitants) counties, and census tracts, characteristic information is presented only if the minority group's population is 400 or more. In the HC(2) series, the publication requirement is a 25,000 or more minority population. Occasional *Subject Reports* (series PC(2) and HC(7)) also contain some State, area, and place data for these two groups. Among these is "Negro Population" (PC(2)-1B), which has information on blacks in 20 States, 34 SMSA's, and 48 cities.

In addition, area and place data are available for blacks in the HC(4), HC(6), and PHC(2) report series. Data for blacks and for persons of Spanish ancestry in low-income areas of large cities can be found in the PHC(3) Census Employment Survey publications and in the PC(2)-3A and -9B *Subject Reports;* and block level statistics for blacks in urbanized areas are contained in the HC(3) series of reports.

As mentioned elsewhere in this directory, sub-National data for minority races other than black, Spanish ancestry identified by other than the heritage term, and other ethnic groups, are available in *Subject Reports* PC(2)-1F and -1G; PC(2)-1C, -1D, and -1E; and PC(2)-1A, respectively. The following table lists the States, areas, and places for which characteristic data are presented for these minority groups in the six above-mentioned *Subject Reports*.

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Table C-1. Availability of State, area, and place data for minorities in *Census of Population:* Volume II, *Subject Reports* PC(2)-1A through PC(2)-1G (excluding Negro and Spanish heritage)

State	Minority groups[1]	State	Minority groups[1]
Ariz.	I M N S	N.M.	I M N S
Calif.	C F H I K M N S P R U	N.Y.	C F I J P R S U
		N.C.	I
Colo.	M N S	N. Dak.	I
Conn.	R	Ohio	R S
Fla.	P R S U	Okla.	I
Hawaii	C F H J	Ore.	I
Ill.	C F I J M S P R	Pa.	P R S
Ind.	S	S. Dak.	I
Mass.	R	Tex.	I M N S
Mich.	I M S	Utah	I
Minn.	I	Wash.	F I J
Mon.	I	Wis.	I
N.J.	P R S U		

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Minority groups
Alburquerque, N.M.	I N S
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif	E I J L M N S
Austin, Tex	N
Bakersfield, Calif	N
Baltimore, Md.	I
Boston, Mass	C E L R
Bridgeport, Conn	R
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	M N S
Buffalo, N.Y.	E I L
Chicago, Ill.	C E F I J L M S P R
Cleveland, Ohio	E L
Corpus Christi, Tex.	M N S
Dallas, Tex	I M N S
Denver, Colo	I J M N S
Detroit, Mich	E I L M S
El Paso, Texas	M N S
Fayetteville, N.C.	I
Fort Smith, Arkansas-Tex	I
Fort Worth, Tex.	N
Fresno, Calif.	J M N S
Honolulu, Hawaii	C F H J K
Houston, Tex	I M N S
Jersey City, N.J.	E L P R S U
Laredo, Tex.	M N S
Lawton, Okla.	I
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	C E F I J K L M N R S U
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	M N S
Miami, Fla.	E L R S U
Milwaukee, Wis.	E I L
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	E I L
New York, N.Y.	C E F I J K L P R S U
Newark, N.J.	E L P R S
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	F
Oklahoma City, Okla.	I
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	M N S
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	E L R
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	E I L P R S
Phoenix, Ariz.	I M N S
Pittsburgh, Pa.	E L
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	I
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	E L
Pueblo, Colo.	N
Sacramento, Calif.	C I J M N S
Salinas-Monterey, Calif.	F N
San Antonio, Tex.	M N S
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	I M N S
San Diego, Calif.	C E I J L N
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	C E F I J L M N R S
San Jose, Calif.	C E F I J L M N S
Santa Barbara, Calif.	N
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	C E F I J L
Stockton, Calif.	F N
Tacoma, Wash.	I
Tucson, Ariz.	I M N S
Tulsa, Okla.	I
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	C E F I L

[1]See "Key to Groups" on page 75 for explanation of symbols.

Table C-1. Availability of State, area, and place data for minorities in *Census of Population:* Volume II, *Subject Reports* PC(2)-1A Through PC(2)-1G (excluding Negro and Spanish heritage)—Continued

Place	Minority groups
Albuquerque, New Mex.	N
Anaheim, Calif.	N
Austin, Tex.	M N S
Boston, Mass.	C R
Bridgeport, Conn.	R
Brownsville, Tex.	M N S
Camden, N.J.	R
Chicago, Ill.	C F J M P R S
Cleveland, Ohio	R
Corpus Christi, Tex.	M N S
Dallas, Tex.	M N S
Denver, Colo.	M N S
Detroit, Mich.	S
East Los Angeles, Calif. (U)	M N S
El Monte, Calif.	N
El Paso, Tex.	M N S
Fort Worth, Tex.	M N S
Fremont, Calif.	N
Fresno, Calif.	N
Hartford, Conn.	R
Hayward, Calif.	N
Hialeah, Fla.	S U
Honolulu, Hawaii	C F J
Houston, Tex.	M N S
Jersey City, N.J.	R S
Laredo, Tex.	M N S
Long Beach, Calif.	N
Lorain, Ohio	R
Los Angeles, Calif.	C F J M N R S
Lubbock, Tex.	N
McAllen, Tex.	S
Miami, Fla.	R S U
New York, N.Y.	C F J P R S U
Newark, N.J.	P R S
Norwalk, Calif.	N
Oakland, Calif.	C N
Oxnard, Calif.	N
Passaic, N.J.	R
Paterson, N.J.	R
Philadelphia, Pa.	P R S
Phoenix, Ariz.	M N S
Pico Rivera, Calif.	M N S
Pueblo, Colo.	N S
Riverside, Calif.	N
Rochester, N.Y.	R
Sacramento, Calif.	C J N
Salinas, Calif.	N
San Antonio, Tex.	M N S
San Bernardino, Calif.	N
San Diego, Calif.	F M N S
San Francisco, Calif.	C F J M N S
San Jose, Calif.	J M N S
Santa Ana, Calif.	M N S
Santa Barbara, Calif.	N
Santa Clara, Calif.	N
Seattle, Wash.	C F J
Tampa, Fla.	S
Tucson, Ariz.	M N S

Key to Groups

Symbol	*Minority Group*	*Report Containing Data on this Group*	*Symbol*	*Minority Group*	*Report Containing Data on this Group*
C	Chinese	PC(2)-1G	M	Mexican Origin or Descent	PC(2)-1C
E	Ethnic Groups other than persons of Spanish ancestry	PC(2)-1A	N	Spanish Surname	PC(2)-1D
F	Filipino	PC(2)-1G	P	Puerto Rican Origin or Descent	PC(2)-1C
H	Hawaiian	PC(2)-1G	R	Puerto Rican birth or parentage	PC(2)-1E
I	American Indian	PC(2)-1F	S	Spanish Origin or Decent	PC(2)-1C
J	Japenese	PC(2)-1G	U	Cuban Origin or Descent	PC(2)-1C
K	Korean	PC(2)-1G			
L	Persons of birth or parentage in Mexico, Cuba, or other Latin America	PC(2)-1A			

Appendix D. Previously Issued Sources of Data for Black Americans[1] from the Current Population Survey

In many of the individual source listings for data on blacks from the Current Population Survey, references are made to one or more previous reports containing earlier data on the same subject areas. Although statistics by race have been part of CPS tabulations since 1954, in most cases the data in earlier reports are more limited in detail, and are more likely to be tabulated for "Negro and other races," or "nonwhite," than for blacks. The following tables list BLS *Special Labor Force Reports* and the Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-23, and P-60 series of *Current Population Reports* issued since January 1, 1965, with coverage similar to many of those listed in the individual source listings for black Americans.[2]

Historical data from CPS tabulations on the labor force, employment, and related items which are published monthly in *Employment and Earnings* are available in back issues of *Employment and Earnings*, the annual *Manpower Report of the President*, and the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*.

[1]All sources of data for persons of Spanish ancestry and for other ethnic groups from the CPS are listed in the individual source listings of this directory. Detail on ethnicity was not included in the CPS prior to November 1969, and was not included on a monthly basis prior to March 1973.

[2]Reports of an advance or preliminary nature are not listed except those which contain data more recent than is found in the latest final report on the subject. The data in such advance releases are incorporated in subsequent final reports.

Table D-1. Subject Index to BLS Special Labor Force Reports Issued since January 1965

Subject area	Report numbers	
	Primary sources[1]	Other sources[2]
Labor Force participation[3]	163 152 142 129 116 69 52	165 164 162 161 159 158 155 154 153 149 148 147 145 144 141 140 137 135 134 133 131 130 128 127 126 125 124 121 120 119 117 115 114 111 109 107 105 103 101 100 99 98 97 96 94 92 91 87 83 80 76 74 73 68 66 65 64 62 56 55 54 53 50
Reason for nonparticipation in the labor force	163 152 142 129 116 110 97 75	— — —
Employment status[3]	163 157 152 146 142 129 116 69 52	165 164 162 161 158 155 154 153 149 148 147 145 144 141 140 138 137 135 134 131 130 127 126 125 124 121 120 117 115 114 111 109 108 107 106 105 103 101 100 99 98 96 94 92 91 87 85 84 83 80 78 75 68 66 65 64 60 58 56 55 54 53 50 48
Reason for unemployment	163 157 152 142 129 116 106 78	158 155 147 145 135 131 124 121 111 108 100 98 60
Reason for leaving last job	163 152 142 129	— — —
Number of spells of unemployment in prior years	162 141 127 115 107 91 76 62 48	— — —
Duration of unemployment	162 141 127 115 107 91 76 62 58 48	163 161 158 152 148 147 142 140 135 129 128 125 124 116 111 104 103 98 92 83 69 65 56 53
Jobsearch methods	163 150	— — —
Hours worked and/or full-time, part-time work schedules	162 141 136 127 115 107 91 76 48	166 165 164 163 155 153 152 145 144 142 139 134 131 130 129 128 123 121 116 113 109 108 104 101 100 97 81 75 69 64 62 56 52
Overtime hours and premium pay for overtime	136 113 81 72	— — —
Weeks worked	162 141 127 115 107 91 76 62 48	165 164 153 144 134 130 128 97 50
Reason for less than year-round work	162 141 127 115 107 91 76 64 62	165
Occupation[3]	163 152 142 138 129 116 107 102 52 48	164 162 161 158 155 153 148 147 145 144 143 141 140 135 131 130 128 127 125 124 121 120 117 115 114 111 109 108 103 101 100 98 94 92 91 87 85 84 83 80 76 75 69 68 66 65 64 62 56 55 54 53
Occupational mobility	84	— — —
Multiple jobholders	166 139 123 90 63 51	— — —
Job tenure	112 77	— — —
Industry	162 141 127 115 62 48	161 158 155 148 147 143 140 135 128 125 124 111 107 104 103 98 87 68 56 55
Income and/or earnings	143 132 82	165 164 155 154 153 145 144 134 131 130 128 121 120 117 99 97 94 83 80 66 64 54 53 50
Poverty areas	109 104 101 75	107
Veterans	167 149 137 126	— — —
Summer jobs	128	— — —
Labor force projections	122 119 74 73	— — —
Type of residence and/or[4] regions and smaller areas	138 114 96 74	164 153 149 144 130 120 94 83 82 80 65 64 50 48
Marital status	164 153 144 130 120 94 80 64 50	163 162 152 142 141 129 127 117 116 115 107 91 76 62 52
Type of family or household (including family or household status)	165 164 153 146 144 130 120 99 94 80 64 50	154 134 127 115 107 101 97
Presence of children, Characteristics of children	165 154 134	164 162 153 144 130 120 94 90 64 50
School enrollment	159 158 147 135 128 124 111 98 87 68 55	155 145 131 127 121 115 108 107 100 99 85 66 54
Educational attainment	161 151 148 140 125 103 65 53	157 155 145 133 131 122 121 117 112 108 106 100 97 66 54
High School dropouts	155 145 131 121 108 100 85 66 54	see school enrollment and educational attainment listings above
Year last attended school	155 145 131 121 108 100 85 66 54	— — —

[1]Reports which either focus on the indicated subject or have substantial data on the subject. If no other sources are listed, these reports represent exclusive sources, which may have only limited data on the subject.

[2]Amount of detail among these sources varies. Some reports may contain only very limited data on the subject.

[3]Most of the *Special Labor Force Reports* contain data on labor force participation, employment status, and occupation cross-classified with other characteristics. Only reports with annual average data and selected reports with emphasis on these items are listed as primary sources.

[4]Type of residence refers to urban-rural, farm-nonfarm, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan. Regions and smaller areas refers to regions, States, and individual areas or places. Few of these listings contain other than limited regional level data.

Table D-2. Title Index to BLS *Special Labor Force Reports* with CPS data on the Black Population

Report number	Date of text publication in MLR	MLR reprint number	Title	Page Number of Directory	Report Numbers of previous *Special Labor Force Reports* of similar title Subject area coverage issued since 1965
166	5/74	2972	"Multiple Jobholding in 1972 and 1973"	20	139 123 90[1] 63[1] 51[1]
165	5/74	2971	"Children of Working Mothers, March 1973"	20	154 134 93[1]
164	4/74	2959	"Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force in March 1973"	20	153 144 130 120 94 80 64 50
163	2/74	2943	"Changes in the Employment Situation in 1973"	21	152 142 129 116 69 52
162	2/74	2942	"Work Experience of the Population in 1972"	21	141 127 115 107 91 76 62 48
161	1/74	2941	"Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1973"	21	148 140 125 103 92 83 65 53
159*	10/73	2916	"Going Back to School at 35"	21	— — —
158	9/73	2911	"Employment of School Age Youth, October 1972"	21	147 135 124 111 97 87 68 55
157	8/73	2906	"Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants: Traits and Trends"	22	106
155	6/73	2898	"Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1972"	22	145 131 121 108 100 85 66 54 (see also 9/74 MLR)
151	2/73	2860	"Employment of Recent College Graduates"	22	— — —
150	2/73	2859	"Job Seeking Methods Used by Unemployed Workers"	22	— — —
149	12/72	2847	"The Employment Situation of Vietnam Era Veterans"	22	137 126 (See also, 8/74 MLR.)
146	2/72	2820	"An Analysis of Unemployment by Household Relationship"	22	— — —
143	3/72	2795	"Usual Weekly Earnings of American Workers"	23	— — —
138	10/71	2765	"Occupational Characteristics of Urban Workers, 1970"	23	(See BLS Report No. 431, described on p. 23.)
136	8/71	2754	"Recent Trends in Overtime Hours and Premium Pay"	23	113 81 72 57[1]
128	2/71	2710	"Students and Summer Job: October 1969"	23	— — —

[1]Indicates data on blacks are very limited.

Table D-3. Title Index to Current Population Reports with Data on the Black Population

Series and Report No.	Title	Page No. of directory	Report Nos. of previous reports of similar title and/or subject area, issued since 1965
Series P-20			
No. 268	"Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment: October 1973"	25	Data formerly published by Office of Education, see p. 33. See also P-20, No. 260, below.
No. 265	"Fertility Expectations of American Women: June 1973"	25	263 248 226 211 205 203 186 184 147
No. 262	"Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1970 to March 1973"	25	235 210 193 188 171 156 154 150 141 134
No. 260	"Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1972"	25	241 222 206 190 167 162 148 (see also 261) (see also 257, below)
No. 258	"Household and Family Characteristics: March 1973"	25	246 233 218 200 191 173 164 153 139 (see also 266)
No. 257	"Undergraduate Enrollment in 2-Year and 4-Year Colleges: October 1972"	26	252 245 236 231 185 183 (see also 260, above)
No. 255	"Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1973"	26	242 225 212 198 187 170 159 144 135
No. 253	"Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1972"	26	230 228 192 174 172 143
No. 243	"Educational Attainment: March 1972"	26	229 227 220 219 217 214 209 207 201 194 182 180 169 158 138
No. 239	"Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage by Year of Birth: June 1971"	26	223 (see also No. 255, above)
Series P-23			
No. 50	"Female Family Heads"	27	— — —
No. 49	"Population of the United States, Trends and Prospects: 1950-1990"	27	— — —
No. 48	"The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population of the United States, 1973"	27	48 42 38 29 26 24 (See also, P-20, Nos. 175, 168, 155, 142 and BLS Bulletin No. 1511)
No. 44	"Characteristics of American Youth: 1972"	28	40 34 30
No. 41	"Preliminary National Census Survival Rates, by Race and Sex, for 1960 to 1970"	28	15
No. 39	"Differences Between Incomes of White and Negro Families by Work Experience of Wife and Region: 1970, 1969, and 1959"	28	35
No. 37	"Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960"	28	33 27
No. 36	"Fertility Indicators: 1970"	28	(See P-20, No. 265, above)
Series P-60			
No. 96	"Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households"	29	89 84 79 72 65 62
No. 95	"Supplementary Report on the Low-Income Population: 1966 to 1972"	29	(See 91, below)
No. 94	"Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973" (advance report)"	30	(See 91, below)
No. 93	"Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States" (advance report)	30	(See 90, below)
No. 91	"Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972"	30	86 81 76 68 67 61 54 45
No. 90	"Money Income in 1972 of Families and Persons in the United States"	30	85 80 75 66 64 60 59 53 51 48 47 46

Appendix E. Subject and Report Series Indexes

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College enrollment, characteristics of college students, characteristics of colleges attended (See also, School enrollment)	12, 22, 25, 26, 33, 40, 48, 50, 57
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